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## REICH WELCOMES WORLD ALLIANCE ON EQUAL RIGHTS

1000 Women Representing  
42 Nations Confer in  
Congress at Berlin

### CITIZENSHIP LINKED TO GOAL OF SUFFRAGE

Message of Mrs. Catt Reviews  
Quarter Century's Record  
of High Achievement

By MARJORIE SHULER  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN—One thousand women representing 42 countries are in Berlin for the opening of the eleventh congress of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship.

When the alliance was organized in Berlin 25 years ago, only eight countries had national organizations working for the vote, and women were expressly prohibited from participation in political meetings throughout Central Europe. The delegates to the present congress came from 25 countries which have already given suffrage to them, and they include a dozen women members of Parliament, women cabinet members, women mayors, women superintendents of education, women chiefs of police, and women government officials of many ranks.

The eight countries represented at the organization meeting of 25 years ago were mostly English speaking and Scandinavian. This year's convention has brought women from 11 affiliated national societies of Japan, India, Greece, Palestine, Portugal, Spain, Rumania, the Ukraine and South America.

**Difference in Attitude**  
Whereas the women 25 years ago were dubious about forming an organization at all, and did not dare to sign the membership roll of the new alliance until they had consulted with their constituents back home, the delegates to this congress have come prepared to deal openly with such questions as ways of establishing an equally high moral standard for men and women, giving women the right to retain their own nationalities regardless of their marriage with alien, economic protection for the unmarried mother and systems of family endowment to insure incomes to mothers of small children.

They will discuss the legal position of the married woman and how to prevent discriminations against her employment in the position of her choice. And they will take up the entire question of employment of women on an equal basis with that of men, looking into laws already established and working out a program of law which will give women an equal opportunity with men and equal payment with men in

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

## Chain of Papers, Run Like Stores, to Be Attempted

Merchant Orders Purchase of  
Small Dailies—Denies Propaganda Purposes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Organization of a chain of small newspapers in the smaller cities of New England, the South, middle West and Atlantic states, through the purchase and merger of existing dailies, is contemplated by Eugene Greenhut, organizer of the United Newspaper Association, according to an announcement made here.

The chain will include about 25 or 30 newspapers of 10,000 or more circulation, persons in informed quarters said.

Only options on dailies are being sought now, but six commitments to sell have been made by newspaper owners in one state, Mr. Greenhut said. A preliminary survey showed that there were 2500 newspapers with the group he and his associates are investigating, he added. Twenty-five field men have been authorized to conduct negotiations with publishers in the territory it is proposed to establish the chain. Whitcomb & Co. of Boston are representing the Greenhut interests in New England.

The project is not being initiated for propaganda purposes, Mr. Greenhut said, but is entirely a business transaction, designed to make available to every paper in the chain the highest-priced experts in every field and with a central organization similar to that of the department store chain which he operates. The advantages would be, he said, in the larger profits due to better management and greater economies.

"There will be no change in the editorial policies of the papers," Herman J. Schwartz, an associate of Mr. Greenhut, said. He said four or five financial houses are ready to back the enterprise.

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## Presides at Suffrage Congress



MRS. CORBETT ASHBY  
President, International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship.

## DECREE METHOD ON DEBTS GAINS FAVOR IN FRANCE

Parliamentary Opinion Seen  
Swinging Toward Ratification by Premier

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Dates are becoming important in Europe. That settling day of Aug. 1 dominates the entire situation. There is a search in France for a method of extending the time limit and examining the twin problems of debts and reparations at more leisure.

It would not seem impossible to make all arrangements necessitated by the Young plan in the next six weeks and ratify the debt accord with the United States before the payment of \$400,000,000 falls due. But apparently it is thought that it would be imprudent to proceed too fast. Moreover, the French Parliament is accustomed to rise for the summer by mid-July.

But what prevents the French Parliament from taking up the question of the debt immediately whether it will or will not ratify the debt accord and so escape or accept the special burden of war stocks debt, which must be paid if the accord is not ratified, but will be merged in the general debt if it is ratified. It seems a simple step to take or refuse to take.

But it is not thus that the French Parliament reasons. There is an almost unanimous acceptance of the thesis that if there is to be ratification, it should come after the various governments have reached complete agreement on the basis of the Young report.

Therefore France commits itself irrevocably, it argues, there must be an absolute assurance of reparations settlement and a guarantee that incoming will correspond to outgoing.

Therefore despite Parliament insistence upon its prerogatives and the opposition shown by responsible commissions as well as political groups to ratification by decree the opinion is growing that the middle course would be desirable in the national interest.

Instead of ratifying prematurely by the date that will soon be upon us before reparations arrangements are completed, would it not be better to authorize Premier Poincaré to ratify by decree at the proper moment, which may be during the vacation? Is the question now asked.

It is toward this solution that Parliament is trending.

But in any case when the subject is debated in the Chamber Mr. Poincaré will leave the responsibility to Parliament. It will be for the deputies to declare whether the debt accord is to be ratified, and how.

### RAMSAY MACDONALD WELCOME ASSURED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—The New York Board of Trade has just cabled Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, that the representative business organizations of this city hope his proposed visit to the United States may become a reality and that they may have an opportunity to co-operate in his amicable mission, which has just been announced by W. J. L. Banham, president of the board.

### AIR MAIL TRANSPORT SETS NEW RECORD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—Air mail passed the 287,000-pound mark in May, setting a new monthly record. It is announced by the American Air Transport Association. Approximately 23,498,840 letters were carried.

## LIBYAN REBELS YIELD; PLEDGE FEALTY TO ITALY

Cyrenaica to Be Completely  
Occupied After 18 Years  
of Conflict

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
ROME—The greatest political importance is ascribed in Rome political quarters to the unconditional surrender of all the chief Arab rebels in Cyrenaica, who had opposed with considerable success for the last six years Italian occupation of the hinterland.

The surrender took place June 13, in the neighborhood of Barce el Merg, about 100 kilometers from Benghazi, capital of Cyrenaica. Among those who surrendered are Omar El Muktar, most powerful Arab leader, Said Hussein, Ben Mohammed Reda whose father surrendered to Italian authorities last year, and Fadil Bu Omar, chief of the Brat tribe.

In submitting to Vice-Governor Sicilian, Omar El Muktar said: "Don't call me a traitor because never until this day had I submitted to the Italian Government, which, indeed, I had always opposed because my religion bade me do so. Today I surrender with all my men. From today onward absolute and complete peace must reign in Cyrenaica. All will owe obedience to the legitimate Government of Italy. You may travel about as you please. Abolish escorts, abolish forts. These are all things which serve no further purpose because in Cyrenaica there are no more rebels."

The colonial campaign which the Fascist Government started in 1923 is now considered ended and even those military measures which were forecast by General Debono in the Senate only two days ago will now be unnecessary. Italy will now peacefully occupy those parts of Cyrenaica still held by rebels and peace will again reign in the Italian colony of Libya after 18 years of intermittent war.

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### BURROS FOR JOY-RIDES AT \$100 PER DOZEN

Texas Donkeys Suggested for  
Public Parks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
DALLAS, TEX.—The shaggy yet patient and kindly Texas burro may be placed in parks throughout the United States for the benefit of the children who like to ride on his back, if a movement started by J. Waddy Tate, Mayor of Dallas, is successful. Mayor Tate, who is successful, has proposed that the city of Dallas should purchase a number of burros to be placed in the city's parks to accommodate the younger population, and 20 burros, the gift of Mayor Charlton Brown of Mineral Wells, have now been provided for the Dallas children.

Mr. Tate, in reply to a request for co-operation in Children's Day from Emily Marx, chairman of the Childhood League at New York, has proposed that the same kind of equipment be placed in the parks in other American cities. He offers to co-operate by obtaining the animals at a rate of \$100 a dozen.

## SMITH BOLTERS TO TEST POWER IN VIRGINIA POLL

Bishop Cannon's Followers  
Convene in Roanoke to  
Plan Campaign

By ROBERT S. ALLEN  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROANOKE, Va.—The convening here of the Virginia Anti-Smith Democrats to determine a course of action in the State election this fall focuses attention on the outstanding political question in the South.

Can the leaders of this movement which in the Presidential election last year mounted to such strength as to swing four "solid" South states to the Republican candidate, hold intact their numbers?

As the balance of power, by combining with the Republicans who have given every indication of being willing to join in an arrangement, they would be in a position to defeat the Democratic State machines. The overthrow of a group of such organizations, added to the growing industrialization of the South would be certain to have far reaching political effect, extending even into the national line-up.

**Test in Virginia**  
Because of these possibilities the developing contest in Virginia in the state election is being watched with the greatest interest. Virginia, under the leadership of Bishop James Cannon Jr., was a leader in the Smith-bolt movement. Success for the Virginia group this year would unquestionably give much impetus to similar movements in other southern states, particularly North Carolina, Florida and Texas, which went for President Hoover in 1928. In their state elections next year.

Bishop Cannon, in a recent message to his followers, urged them to oppose the continuance in power of the Democratic state leaders who supported the Smith candidacy. He suggested that an independent ticket be put into the field.

It is the firm conviction of Bishop Cannon and other leaders of the anti-Smith movement that they can hold the bulk of the vote they mustered last year. Democratic organization leaders deny this, arguing that in the Presidential campaign Bishop Cannon was able to arouse sentiment because of the wet, Tammany and Roman Catholic affiliations of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith.

**Regulars Have Hopes**  
With the Smith candidacy as the immediate issue eliminated, it is the contention of Carter Glass (D.) Senator from Virginia, and other party leaders who did not bolt the Presidential nominee, that 70 per cent of the dissenters will return to the Democratic fold from which they came.

Southern organization Democratic leaders are deriving much satisfaction from two recent episodes in Washington relating to the "race" question.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

## Seaplane Rescues Four Men Clinging to Capsized Craft

Pilot Discharges Passengers  
and Races to Sea on  
Errand of Mercy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
REVERE, Mass.—A seaplane swooped down from the sky near here on June 16 and saved four young men from a capsized boat.

Henry W. Wickes of Winthrop, Mass., was piloting a five-place cabin seaplane on a sight-seeing flight. Two miles out to sea, beyond Ocean Pier, he noticed the waving of four young men in the water. He circled and landed, to find them almost exhausted from holding to their upturned craft.

But the pilot was powerless to help because his seaplane was filled to capacity. With a word of cheer and encouragement he took off, and under a wide-open throttle, roared back to Ocean Pier. There he discharged his passengers and raced back to his base.

The boys were forced to swim a few feet to reach the plane, where the pilot pulled them into the cabin. With another rapid trip to the pier, the youths found themselves none the worse for their experience.

## Wee Band Mascot Takes Governor's Chair and Gives Impromptu Recital

Youngest of Philadelphia Harmonica Specialists Jumps Into  
Limelight at State House Reception—Wins  
Praise and Thrill of a Lifetime

June 15 will probably be remembered by Kenneth Goodyear of Philadelphia as the day in which he got the thrill of his lifetime.

Kenneth, 7 years old, "going on 8," as he confided to the reporter, is the mascot of the Philadelphia Harmonica Band, visiting Boston on a tour. The 50 boys comprising the outfit called on Governor Allen to show their skill. It was mighty good, but, unconsciously, Kenneth grabbed the honors.

Governor Allen in welcoming the youngsters immediately spotted Kenneth. He stepped over, and leaning down, he shook hands with the little three-footer. Kenneth was tickled silly, but he didn't have a word to say.

"Well, Kenneth," the Governor remarked, "I'll give it as my opinion that the 1928 harmonica champion better look out for his title if he has Kenneth as a competitor this year."

## President Signing Farm Bill—With Congressional 'Help'



Front Row, Left to Right—Charles L. McNary, Senator from Oregon and Chairman of Senate Agricultural Committee; Vice-President Curtis; President Hoover; Speaker Longworth, and Gilbert N. Haugen, Representative from Iowa and Chairman of the House Agricultural Committee.

## MacDonald-Dawes Conference Forecasts Disarmament Parley

British Premier and American Ambassador to Britain  
Make This Point Clear—All Naval Powers  
Expected to Take Part

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—Gen. Charles G. Dawes, the United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, has held an informal conference with Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, at which an understanding was reached that is expected to be the basis for far-reaching disarmament negotiations.

The conference took place at luncheon at the little town of Forres in Scotland. General Dawes had previously presented his credentials to King George at Windsor Castle, after which he left for Scotland for the purpose of visiting the Prime Minister.

Following their discussion, a summary was issued by Mr. MacDonald, who declared that both he and General Dawes would refer directly to the disarmament negotiations in forthcoming addresses.

"We both wish to make it clear," the statement said, "that other naval powers are expected to co-operate in these negotiations, upon the successful consummation of which the fate of the whole world depends."

The British press comment on the meeting of Mr. MacDonald and General Dawes at Forres concentrated on the official statement made after "ward that other naval powers are expected to co-operate in these negotiations" on naval disarmament.

The Daily Express says: "This gives an entirely new turn to the peace discussions, for it outlines that the naval disarmament conference is not confined solely to Great Britain, Canada, and the United States."

The Daily Telegraph says that the meeting indicates to all the world that Mr. Hoover has "said what he meant in declaring there should be no more loss of time in following up with action the moral obligations assumed by adhesion to the Kellogg pact."

The Telegraph adds: "The summoning of another international conference upon naval disarmament, better prepared for and conducted with a fuller sense of what hangs upon it than that which failed two years ago is foreshadowed. With Great Britain joining cordially with the United States in giving a lead to the new approach to the problem, the omens will be propitious indeed and in forming such partnership, there can be no doubt what will be the outcome of Mr. MacDonald's intended visit to the United States for direct consultation with the President."

The Manchester Guardian says that the meeting "shows Ramsay MacDonald means to take hold firmly of the diplomatic problems himself, and that both parties mean 'quick tricks,' as bridge players call it when there does not commit the British Government, though indicating the views personally held by himself. Mr. MacDonald's main point is that the position of minorities is exceedingly difficult alike in Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Italy and France and that the statesmanship required to prevent its causing an upheaval has not always been manifested."

In this connection the Manchester Guardian says: "The Premier is credited with the intention of going to Geneva himself when the League Assembly meets in the autumn. He will then be able to do much more, indeed, than any man living—to promote what has been advocated."

## Bon Voyage!

Some further well recognized points of travel etiquette such as the disposition of gifts of flowers and fruits sent by friends and similar incidents will be found on the

WOMEN'S  
ENTERPRISES  
PAGE  
Tomorrow

## ATLANTIC TRIO COMPLETE AIR TRIP TO FRANCE

Are First French Fliers to  
Negotiate Successfully  
Trip Over Ocean

PARIS (AP)—Three French airmen swooped down out of the clouds on the evening of June 16 to the acclaim that had awaited them for being the first to blaze the name of France on the air route over the Atlantic.

Jean Assolant, Rene Lefevre and Armand Lottier Jr. had been taken to the heart of France for the flight without stop from Old Orchard, Me. to Comillas, Spain, only a few miles short of their goal of French territory. They supplied that missing link in two hops and came down out of the clouds at 8:47 p. m. (2:47 p. m. E. S. T.) to be cheered by relatives and a crowd that awaited them at Le Bourget airport.

M. Assolant gave this audience a thrill by his dramatic touch in speeding over the field at 150 miles an hour and landing while the Yellow Bird was still going more than 60 miles an hour.

It developed that the trouble which brought the airplane down before it reached its destination was due to a leaking valve, which the fliers thought had been fixed before they took off from Old Orchard on June 13. "When we felt the motor drying up on Friday night," Assolant said, "we took a quick look over the side and decided we had reached the shores of France between Biarritz and Bordeaux. We made up our minds to land there. No one was on the beach when we landed. Lottier took a borrowed bicycle to go to Comillas for assistance."

The crowds around the Hotel Lottier were even larger than at Le Bourget. They gave vent to their pent up enthusiasm with shouts of "Bonne nuit!" and "Bonne nuit!" as the fliers were received by the crowd. The two days delay in reaching Paris from Spain appeared to have dulled the enthusiasm.

## Bulgaria Approves Hungary's Attitude

Recommendations Asked  
Immediately after the bill had been signed Secretary Hyde sent telegrams to co-operative associations asking them to make recommendations for members of the board. He repeated the effect of the President's statement that six of the members would be "farm-minded."

"This law, if the Farm Board carries out the policies outlined, will be of great benefit to the farmers," Representative Haugen said. "The farmers must co-operate and at once take advantage of the money and system offered for organization."

Senator McNary said that he did not consider the law perfect, but he felt that this initial move by the Government to give assistance to the farmers represented progress.

"We may have to make some amendments after it has been tried," he said.

### Borah Argues Hoover Wants Limit Put on Tariff Changes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—Debate on the resolution introduced in the Senate by William E. Borah, (R.), Senator from Idaho, to limit Senate action on the tariff to farm products and directly related schedules, revolves about the intention and desire of the President regarding the tariff.

Mr. Borah contended that he was carrying out the wishes of the President in urging restriction of revision. He pointed out that the special session was called by the President on the sole purpose of affording agricultural relief.

The President, he said, in speeches during the campaign and in his message indicated that agriculture was the chief economic problem to be dealt with. He argued that all tariff revision be postponed until the general session, and that faith be kept with the people by limiting tariff action solely to matters connected with agriculture.

## HOUSE APPROVES \$151,500,000 FOR FARM BOARD USE

Complies With President's  
Request for First Part of  
\$500,000,000 Fund

### MEANS QUICK ACTION UNDER RELIEF PLAN

Follows Hoover Promise to  
Speed Appointment of Men  
to Administer New Act

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Responding quickly to the recommendation of President Hoover, the House June 17 passed a bill to appropriate \$151,500,000 of the \$500,000,000 authorized for the Federal Farm Board by the Farm Relief Act.

Action was taken shortly after the White House recommendation had been forwarded to the Capitol from the Budget Bureau.

To further expedite work the measure was approved under suspension of the rules, a procedure that shuts off amendments and drastically limits debate.

**First Part of \$500,000,000**  
Chairman Wood of the Appropriations Committee, in offering the bill, explained that \$150,000,000 was the initial amount of the half billion dollar revolving fund and the \$1,500,000 was for the expenses of the board. Representative Garner of Texas, the Democratic leader, asked why the whole amount of \$500,000,000 was not appropriated.

Mr. Wood said the President felt it would not be necessary to appropriate the whole amount at this time.

Expenditure of the money would be made by the members of the Federal Farm Board set up under the new law.

Selection of the board membership now is being considered by Mr. Hoover.

Early action was promised in statements of President Hoover and congressional leaders, following signing of the farm bill.

President Hoover's statement was as follows: "After many years of contention we have at last made a constructive start at agricultural relief with the most important measure ever passed by Congress in aid of a single industry."

"It would have introduced many cross currents to have initiated any movement toward the selection of the farm board until after the legislation was completed and no steps have been taken in this direction beyond the receipt of several hundred recommendations."

**"Choice of Board Not Easy"**  
"It will require two or three weeks to make these selections."

"The choice of the board is not easy, for its members must in measure be distributed regionally over the country. It must at the same time be chosen so as to represent, so far as possible, each major branch of agriculture."

"Moreover, the board must be made up of men of actual farm experience, and inasmuch as its work largely in marketing in conjunction with farm co-operatives, its membership should be comprised of men who have been actually engaged in directing farmers' marketing organizations."

"It is desirable that the board should have in its constitution at least one man experienced in general business and one with special knowledge in finance."

"I am asking for a preliminary appropriation of \$150,000,000 at once out of the \$500,000,000 that has been authorized, and as Congress will be in session except for short periods, the board will be able to present its further requirements at almost any time."

### Public Opinion Urges Quick Settlement of Minority Question

SOFIA—The Bulgarian press and public opinion looks with favor on the answer which the Foreign Minister of Hungary gave to the Ministers of the Little Entente at Budapest, who protested against the alleged irreconcilable declarations of the Hungarian Premier. The Bulgarian press approves the bold, decisive attitude of the Hungarian Government, which formally and officially states it is hungering for a revision of the peace treaties and for alteration of the map of Europe. The recent assassination of several Bulgarians in Serbia, the mistreatment of Bulgarians traveling through that country, the visit of the Italian squadron and the prospective evacuation of the Rhine provinces are regarded as increasingly emphasizing the need of settling the minority question. The advent of the Labor Government in England has also given impulse to the demand of Bulgarian workshops for a change in the status quo.

## ARGENTINE REPORTS GOOD SUGAR OUTLOOK

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Prospects are considered favorable for the sugar harvest which begins in June, according to the quarterly report of Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Ltd., financial experts. In general the cane plantations are in good condition, in spite of the slight drought that was experienced in February and March.

It is estimated that this season's crop will be about 370,000 tons, of which all but 100,000 tons is expected to be produced in Tucuman.



## POLISH-GERMAN DISPUTE TAKEN FROM LEAGUE

Direct Negotiations Will Be  
Entered Into—U. S.  
Entry to World Court

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MADRID—The special conference for the revision of the World Court statute in order to facilitate the entry of the United States was put forward from Sept. 10 to Sept. 4 at the final session of the League of Nations Council here.

The chairman also announced that August Zaleski and Dr. Gustav Stresemann had agreed that the Polish-German affair over the liquidation of German property in Poland should be handled by direct negotiation between the two countries which would report to the Council at the next meeting in September. Property owners complain that they are still forced to sell at disadvantageous terms.

Dr. Stresemann favored the suspension of compulsory sales pending the re-establishment of the conciliation commission originally dealing

with this subject, failing which he advocated a reference to the World Court.

The expedition handling of this and other items on the agenda by Baron Mincichiro Adachi, the Japanese president of the Council has been the subject of much admiration. His speech is equalled solely by his impartiality and decision. Although the League diplomats did not meet until 4:30 in the afternoon, they had, under his leadership, disposed of eight items and partially explored one other by the time of adjournment, three hours later.

At a preliminary gathering held privately, the report of the financial committee was examined and an announcement made that not only was the Greco-Bulgarian emigration agreement happily concluded, removing certain causes of friction between the two states, but that the Greek Government had made its first payment under this document's terms.

Then at the public sitting, the financial committee was instructed to study the desirability of preparing an international convention for the suppression of the counterfeiting of shares and debenture certificates, and the Secretary-General was asked to summon a conference on the harmonization of the laws dealing with checks and bills of exchange, after which, among other matters, the meeting studied and ratified the report of the committee on the League's new home at Geneva.

There were on the agenda nine complaints from members of the minorities in Upper Silesia, but the desire for conciliation caused withdrawal of four of these at the petitioners' own request and the remainder, it was announced, had been satisfactorily settled through decisions made by the special arbitrator on the spot, Felix Calander.

## RHODES SCHOLARS OFF FOR REUNION

PHILADELPHIA (P)—One hundred former Rhodes scholars are leaving New York for Quebec, where they will sail for England on the steamship Empress of Scotland on the first reunion trip to Oxford University by Rhodes scholars from all parts of the world. The opening of Rhodes house in Oxford July 4 will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first American Rhodes scholars.

## FORESTERS TO MEET IN ASHEVILLE, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C. (P)—Asheville, N. C., has been selected as the convention city for the next meeting of the Association of State Foresters, Oct. 7 to 10. It was announced here by J. S. Holmes, state forester and president of the national organization.

It is expected, Mr. Holmes announced, that the sessions will draw state foresters from most of the 48 states.

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## KELLOGG TREATY FACES LAST TEST IN JAPAN PARLEY

Privy Council Begins Study  
of Pact and Cabinet's  
Interpretation

TOKYO, Japan (P)—The long-drawn conflict over the phrase "in the names of their respective peoples" in the Kellogg Renunciation of War Pact, entered what was expected to be its final phase at a meeting June 14 of a special committee of nine of the privy council, Count Hiyori Ito acting as chairman.

The committee began a study of the pact together with the Japanese Cabinet's proposed "interpretation" of the phrase, to which there is strong conservative opposition because of what it regarded as a slight to the Emperor's sole treaty-making powers.

Premier Tanaka, supported by Foreign Office experts, in an appeal to the merits of the treaty itself, but has rallied diverse and powerful elements in an attempt to pull down the Tanaka Cabinet in the grounds of remissness in accepting a phrase allegedly contrary to the spirit of the Japanese constitution and disrespectful to the sovereign.

One of the keynotes is the attitude of Count Uchida, who signed the treaty in Paris, and who is threatening to resign his seat in the Privy Council.

According to Japanese ideas of responsibility, Count Uchida's resignation would almost certainly compel Premier Tanaka to do likewise. Moreover, if ratification of the pact were accompanied by important reservations which would indirectly censure the ministers, the Government would be likely to fall.

## Smith Bolters to Test Power in Virginia Poll

(Continued from Page 1)

question." Publicly they are saying nothing; in fact, word has gone out from them not to raise public clamor about the incidents, but privately they are frankly elated and confident that the matter will materially offset the activities of the anti-Smith leaders.

The two episodes are: Mrs. Hoover's invitation to the White House as a tea-guest the wife of Oscar DePriest, (R.), Negro representative from Illinois, and the action of the House when it was considering the census reapportionment bill, providing for the Tinkham amendment excluding from the apportionment count Negroes in those states where there were qualifications against their voting.

The first of these is particularly being given emphasis by Southern Democratic leaders, and the incident is certain to be raised during the campaign.

## DRY ISSUE OUT

The prohibition issue is not involved in the contest. Organization candidates are as dry as those suggested by the bolters. Of the three regulars who aspire to the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, G. Walter Mapp, as a State Senator, was author of the 1926 Virginia Dry Law, John G. Pollard, Williamsburg, is a prohibition advocate, as is Rosewell C. Page.

The issue is one of "smash the machine," as the anti-Smith faction has epitomized their campaign. The machine refers to the Democratic State organization, headed by Gov. Harry Byrd, Mr. Glass and Claude Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, which supported Smith last year.

Bishop Cannon, in his recent message to his leaders, demanded that the organization leaders either

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## HOOVER TARIFF STAND OUTLINED IN HIS MESSAGE

Tells Senators His Views  
Are Unchanged—Offers  
No Compromises

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—President Hoover's views on the tariff have not changed since he gave them to Congress in his message at the opening of the special session. This is what he is telling the Senators who are going to the White House in considerable numbers to talk the matter over with him.

It is authoritatively stated that Mr. Hoover is saying nothing else, that he is making no concession and no promises. He set forth forcibly and directly, and in some detail his attitude in his message. There is nothing to add.

The stand taken by the President has caused a rereading of the message by many Senators. In discussing farm relief, Mr. Hoover said:

Has a Dual Purpose

"An effective tariff upon agricultural products that will compensate the farmer's higher costs and higher standards of living has a dual purpose. Such a tariff not only protects the farmer in a domestic market, it also stimulates him to diversify his crops and to grow products that he could not otherwise produce and thus lessen his dependence upon exports to foreign markets."

"In considering the tariff for other industries than agriculture we find that there have been economic shifts necessitating a readjustment of some of the tariff schedules," the President set forth.

"Seven years of experience under the tariff bill enacted in 1922 have demonstrated the wisdom of Congress in the enactment of that measure. On the whole it has worked well. In the main our wages have been maintained at high levels; our exports and imports have steadily increased; with some exceptions, our manufacturing industries have been prosperous."

"Nevertheless economic changes have taken place during that time which have placed certain domestic products at a disadvantage and new industries have come into being, all of which creates the necessity for some limited changes in the schedules and in the administrative clauses of the laws as written in 1922."

Slackening of Activity

"It would seem to me that the test of necessity for revision is in the main whether there has been a substantial slackening of activity in an industry during the past few years and a consequent decrease of employment due to insurmountable competition in the products of that industry. It is not as if we were setting up a new basis of protective duties. We did that seven years ago. What we need to remedy now is

## TRAFFIC REGULATED BY 'ELECTRIC EYES'

Shadows of Approaching Cars  
Operate Lights

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A system of automatic traffic control, which gives motorists on a major street the right of way continuously until a vehicle is ready to cross the intersection from a minor side street, has been put in operation at Highland and Stanton Avenues here. "Electric eyes" in Stanton Avenue operate the traffic signals, according to the necessities of the traffic flow.

The system is the invention of Dr. Nathan K. Smith, who has been working on the flashing of a red light on a major highway at times when there is no side street traffic. Its operation is based on the ability of photoelectric cells to respond to changes in the intensity of the light falling on them. The shadows of automobiles furnished the required changes in light intensity.

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## CAROLINA SWAMP ROSE PARENT OF NEW VARIETY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
RICHMOND, Va. (P)—The wild rose of the Carolina swamps and the red Radiance are the parents of the newest of roses—and one of the most beautiful.

J. E. Parrott is the originator of the new flower, produced by grafting. It is of a shade midway between pink and lavender, of large size, but not as shapely as the Radiance.

## EDUCATOR IS DELEGATE

RALEIGH, N. C. (P)—Dr. James Finch Royser of the University of North Carolina has been named by Gov. O. Max Gardner as the North Carolina representative to the world conference on adult education in Cambridge, England, Aug. 25-29.

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Forecasts Disarmament Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

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## First Indian Reservation Was Near Berlin, Md.

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BERLIN, Md.—Announcement has just been made by the Maryland Historical Society that the first Indian reservation in the United States was established a few miles west of this city, long before the arrival of William Penn, the proprietor, in this country. The disclosure was made by the Rev. Littleton P. Bowen, historian and author. The reservation comprised 1000 acres, and was set apart by the earliest white settlers for the aborigines, and it was occupied by them until about 1800 when the last of the tribe passed on.

Certain relics dug up will be placed in a museum. They are very old and valuable in aiding to gain additional light on the Delawares.

## COSTA RICA WELCOMES FLIERS

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (By U. P.)—The Peruvian fliers, Carlos Martinez de Pinillos and Carlos de Zegarra, were welcomed on arrival here from Managua, Nicaragua, on their good will flight from New York to Lima.

## CHINESE MOTOR TARIFF CUT

PEKING—Chinese National Government has reduced the import tariff on motor trucks and chassis to 10% per cent from 25% per cent.

## Wardrobe Trunks & Hand Luggage by INNOVATION

The "Innovation" Wardrobe Trunks Have 6 Exclusive Innovations:

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- Corrugated-fibre armor.
- Lighter weight, yet greater strength.

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## COSTA RICA WELCOMES



## POINCARÉ LAUDS OWEN D. YOUNG AND J. P. MORGAN

Premier Declares Success of  
Paris Conference Is Due  
Largely to Their Tact

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Raymond Poincaré, Prime Minister of France, and one-time President of the Republic, pays a striking tribute to Owen D. Young and J. P. Morgan for their work in the Paris reparation conference in the current issue of Foreign Affairs. The happy end after such a weary time of waiting, he writes, "is due in large measure to the patience, competence and good temper shown by Mr. Young and Mr. Morgan, the American experts. Mr. Young, chosen at the beginning as president of the conference, has proved that he possesses both tact and impartiality; that he is a diplomat as well as a financier. A hundred times he intervened to dissipate misunderstandings, to overcome disagreements, to work out mutual concessions."

M. Poincaré reviews briefly the vicissitudes the conference experienced.

"Many a time it seemed in greatest jeopardy," he said. "One morning everything would be going well; that same evening everything would be going badly. The annuity figures, the term of payments, their conditional or unconditional character, the division of them between the creditors, the question of the suspension of payments and of transfers, the abandonment of pledges given under the Dawes Plan, the question of the international bank, the question of the railroads, the plans for mobilizing and commercializing the debt—these were some of the subjects which led to interminable debate. But the American experts, who had the highly ungrateful task of serving as arbitrators between debtor and creditors, were able to keep alive the general good will and to inspire everyone with a strong desire not to let the conference fail."

M. Poincaré stresses France's willingness to "assume a very large part of the common sacrifice, in order to demonstrate her conciliatory attitude and make possible the general arrangement which was finally reached."

"The program laid down will not indemnify France for even one-half of the sums which she has had to

spend during these past 10 years to restore the devastated regions," he continues. "She will get nothing for indemnity but war victims. A great load will continue to weigh down the French budget. None the less, if Germany executes her payments to us regularly, we shall be in a position at least to pay our foreign debts punctually."

"If the governments succeed in agreeing together in the same wise spirit that the experts have shown during their work, they will give world peace a great victory. This is the work of tomorrow. Let us not delay it an hour. Let us begin it with faith; let us carry it through with a high spirit of determination."

## Bramwell Booth, Once 'Army' Chief, Has Passed On

Served 54 Years in Ranks and  
as Officer—Became Com-  
mander in 1912

HADLEY WOOD, Eng. (P)—Gen. Bramwell Booth, former commander of the Salvation Army, has passed on.

After a service of 54 years in the Salvation Army, 16 of which he was commander-in-chief, Gen. William Bramwell Booth was removed from office in February, 1929, by the high council of the Army on the ground that he was physically unfit to continue his work.

It was the first time the high council had been called in session during its existence of 24 years and its action was contested by the Salvation Army leaders.

Gen. Bramwell Booth played an immensely important part in the development of the Salvation Army. His father, Gen. William Booth, the founder, planned the Salvation Army, developed it, extended it, made it the international organization that it is. Gen. Bramwell Booth did not accompany his father in the evangelistic campaigns in all parts of the world. He spent his time at the desk and council room, consolidating the gains that had been won, seeing that new territories were effectively and permanently occupied, discovering men who could rise to the best that was in them and establish the Salvation Army so that it would not be a passing fervor but the permanent embodiment of the ideal.

He was appointed chief of staff in 1880 and from that year on, his work was of even greater scope. In 1912 he became commander-in-chief.

## PAN-AMERICAN ROAD DELEGATES APPOINTED

WASHINGTON (P)—The State Department has announced the appointment by the President of eight American delegates to the second Pan-American Highway Conference which will meet at Rio de Janeiro Aug. 16. J. Walter Drake of Detroit is named chairman and other members of the delegation are H. H. Rice of Detroit; Senator Tasker L. Oddie, Nevada; and Representative Cyrus Cole, Republican, Iowa, representing the legislative branch of the Government; Thomas H. Macdonald, chief of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, who will serve as technical member and economic adviser of the commission; Frank Sheets of Illinois, and C. M. Babcock of Minnesota, representing the State Highway Department; and Frederick A. Reimer, president of the American Road Builders Association.

U. S. BOTANIST HONORED  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BERKELEY, Calif.—International recognition of the position he holds as botanist has been accorded E. D. Merrill, dean of the college of agriculture at the University of California. Dean Merrill has received an invitation to attend the fifth international botanical congress to be held in Cambridge, Eng., in 1930.

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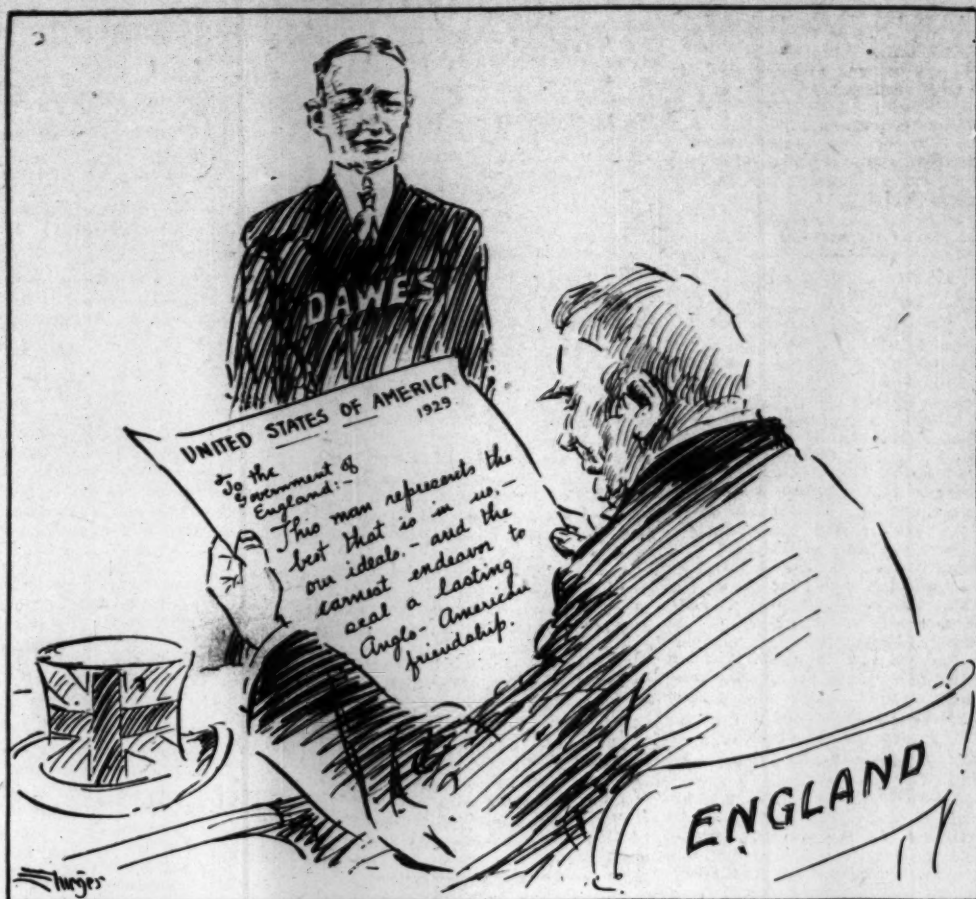
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English Beef Soup, Rolls or Crackers..... 15c  
Cold Roast Loin of Pork, with Potato Salad,  
Sliced Tomatoes..... 45c  
Fried Shore Haddock, with Sliced Tomatoes,  
Tartar Sauce, Potatoes, Rolls and Butter..... 35c  
Pot Roast of Beef, Browned Potato, Jardiniere  
Sauce, Rolls and Butter..... 35c  
Fresh Strawberry Ice Cream..... 10c

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## COMMON SPEECH DECLARED VITAL IN WORLD AMITY

American Example Cited in  
Bringing Nationalities  
Into Close Accord

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The infiltration of the English language throughout the world is going to be one of the great influences toward world peace, in the opinion of John Daniels, national secretary of the English-Speaking Union of the United States.

Mr. Daniels emphasized that he did not mean by this that English would supplant the vernacular of countries which are not now English speaking, but that the language of the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations, now embracing 200,000,000, or more than one-ninth of the people of the world, is steadily tending to become a universal medium of exchange and the vehicle of amity and concord between nations.

Mr. Daniels reviewed briefly the work which English-speaking organizations are doing to propagate mutual understanding, friendly intercourse and co-operation and declared that every step in this direction is a step toward international peace. Corollary to it, he said, is a national and international vision that shall be representative not merely of one or certain elements of the peoples of the world, but of all elements—a true world cross-section.

"The basic power of common speech is akin to elemental forces of nature—to gravitation, electricity, the heat of the sun, the strength of the tides—and no less potent than they, when purposefully and con-

structively applied," Mr. Daniels declared.

"Here in America, doubtless more fully than in the case of any other past or present people in the world, has the power of common speech been proved. For here in the very beginning, not one race or stock, but a dozen—English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh, Dutch, French, Spanish, Scandinavian, German and others—laid the foundations. Since those first days, almost every race on the face of the earth has shared in the building of the racially composite American people of today, which is thereby the most variegated and inclusive the world has ever known."

"In the United States the English language has been the medium through which this English-speaking culture has been transmitted to the Nation's various racial elements of non-English-speaking stock. Through these, in turn, certain cultural contributions have been transmitted back from these elements to become part of the national life."

"On the same principle, it may be assumed that, as people in other parts of the world come to speak the English language, they likewise will be drawn more or less into the ever-growing sphere of English-speaking thought and culture, while at the same time something of their own thought and culture will be carried back on the alternating current. Out of this world-wide structure of English-speaking thought, culture and institutions, affinities in literature, law, government and other fields are bound to result, constituting common possessions, common interests and common responsibilities."

Mr. Daniels held, however, that "in recognizing these cultural bonds and upholding them on their merits, it is essential—remembering that the ultimate purpose is to advance good will and peace throughout the world—to stop short of cultural aggressiveness or exclusiveness and keep clear of the assumption of superiority and finality." Such attitudes, he said, could hardly fail to be antagonistic in their effect on other peoples and prejudicial to the real purpose.

## THREE HONORED BY ROOSEVELT MEDAL AWARDS

Owen D. Young, Owen Putnam  
Wister, and Herbert Putnam  
Win Citations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Owen D. Young, unofficial American delegate to the reparations conference in Paris and chairman of the parley; Owen Wister, novelist and historian, and Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, are the recipients for 1929 of the Roosevelt medals for distinguished service, according to an announcement made here by James R. Garfield, president of the Roosevelt Memorial Association.

Mr. Young, honored for his distinguished service in international affairs, was cited as having played "the leading part in the solution of the most grave and delicate economic problem which has followed the World War—the problem of reparations."

"In the conferences of the Committee of Experts," the statement continues, "Mr. Young was the central figure, trusted alike by the representatives of the former allies and of Germany as an arbiter and a leader on whose fairness they could rely. His sagacity, his vast knowledge, his fecundity of ideas, his apparently limitless resourcefulness and his simple and straightforward diplomacy, again and again saved the conference from disaster and dissolution."

The award was made to Mr. Wister for distinguished service in American literature, as "a historian who has recorded the character and atmosphere of the 'wild West' during the last quarter of the nineteenth

century." It was "The Virginian," published in 1902, which first brought Mr. Wister national fame.

Mr. Putnam was honored for distinguished service in the administration of public office as Librarian of Congress for 34 years. During that period, the statement of award said, "he has developed the library from an inadequately organized collection of little more than local importance into an institution, national in its scope, international in its renown, whose contents place it beside the largest libraries in the world and whose range of activities is greater and more diversified than that of any other library."

The Roosevelt medal, three inches in diameter and of solid gold, was designed by James Earle Fraser. It shows on one side a head of Theodore Roosevelt and on the other a flaming sword, with the motto: "If I must choose between righteousness and peace, I choose righteousness."

The trustees of the association made the awards upon the recommendations of a committee composed of Mrs. C. Grant La Farge, chairman; Henry D. Lindsley, Guy Mur- chie, Arthur W. Page, Herbert Knox Smith, Albert Shaw, E. A. Van Val- kenburg and William Allen White. The medals are to be bestowed Oct. 27, at a banquet commemorating the seventy-first anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt's birth.

The Americans who were honored in 1928 were Charles E. Hughes, Frank M. Chapman and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

## BULGARIANS SUPPORT MEASURE FOR AMNESTY

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—The National Assembly has just voted in favor of the amnesty bill on its first reading after many days of heated discussions. A limited number of Bulgarians including 500 political prisoners will be freed on the final reading.

In all probability the bill will be amended so as appreciably to widen the amnesty. The press, the Government and Parliament are of the opinion that the time has come for class reconciliation and political magnanimity.

## SOCIALIST NAMED FOR MAYOR

NEW YORK (P)—Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President last autumn, has been nominated for Mayor of New York at the closing session of the party's unofficial convention. The platform advocated public control and operation of a unified transit system without profit, reorganization of the police department, continuance of the emergency rent laws and abolition of old law tenements.

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BACKGROUNDS of solid soft green or dull blue with painted decoration. Note the lovely shapes. Cups and saucers were \$20 a dozen, now \$10. Plates in 7-inch size were \$10 a dozen, now \$5—and so the SAVINGS go.

N. B.—This is only one item among thousands in china, glass, lamps, gifts offered at reduced prices in our Removal Sale.

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## Reich Greets World Alliance on Suffrage and Equal Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

employment in industry, in public service, in the professions and on police forces.

The women will consider how best to use the enfranchisement of women to help others to obtain the vote in European countries, including France, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Greece, the countries to the east, including India, China and Japan, and the countries of South America, particularly those afflicted with the alliance.

The main object of the convention in the words of the president, Mrs. Corbett Ashby of England, is "to interest and educate women of all countries in the duties of citizenship whether they have or have not the vote."

"Women must recognize that they have a contribution to make to the state and to society which no man can make in exactly the same form," says Mrs. Ashby. "They must learn to free themselves from many traditional and purely masculine points of view and to emphasize their special outlook as women citizens. This business of education is the winning of the vote, the first duty of the alliance."

"Only when women learn to work for their country and for mankind on a basis of spiritual independence will they attain freedom in the highest sense of the word. That freedom is not yet won. The co-operation of all lovers of liberty is still urgently needed and should not be diverted to new spheres of work until every vestige of subjection, every sentiment of artificial sex differentiation has vanished into the mists of the past."

### Division of Questions

For three days committees made up of representatives from each of the affiliated national organizations have been discussing the questions which will come before the congress under the divisions of peace, family allowances, equal moral standard, like conditions of work for men and women, protection of the unmarried mother and her child, nationality of married women, equal status of women under the law, women police, and work to obtain the vote in those countries which have not yet enfranchised their women.

The results of committee action will be presented in the form of resolutions to the main convention, whose deliberations will be conducted in four languages. The speakers may use English, French, German or Italian as they choose, the only requirement being that a translation in French shall follow any speech or report not given in that language.

Those delegates who are not members of the committee have been making tours of the educational and welfare institutions of Berlin, being entertained at receptions by a number of professional organizations and listening to lectures and viewing films to show the public activities of German women.

### Hospitality on Every Hand

Mrs. Ashby has given dinners to the board, the presidents and to groups of prominent visitors at the congress. Frau Schreiber-Krieger of Berlin, first vice-president, gave a reception to the board and national presidents and the people of Potsdam, providing hospitality for a big party of delegates who went out in char-a-bancs for the day on Sunday.

One of the most interesting groups at the congress is that of the young people who have responded to the invitation of a "youth committee" and are dividing their attention between the official sessions of the convention and meetings of their own.

They accompanied the official party to Potsdam and for a steamer trip on the near-by lakes and in the evening they visited the Women Students' Home in Berlin to see how the woman student lives away from home, went to Charlottenburg to see youth at work in social service and at the clubhouse of the young members of the Women Employees Trade Unions discussed problems of youth in trade and commerce.

### Five Expeditions Planned

The hospitality of German women extended to the delegates will continue even after Berlin, for the German women of all parties in the Reich have planned five expeditions to give an insight into "German culture, German industrial life and various German social institutions."

The first expedition will be to Weimar and on through Gotha to Wartburg. The second trip will be to Dresden and the third will include the Elbe district and the industrial centers of western Germany. The other trips have Königsberg and Brunswick as their objectives. Women in the various cities and towns will open their homes to the delegates, as the Berlin women are doing, and will take them on tours of inspection to see model tenements, factories, model schools for apprentices, social institutions and even a theater founded by a woman.

The name spoken most often by the delegates is that of a woman who is not present in Berlin. It springs out of conversations in half a dozen tongues. It is heard in the convention headquarters at the Hotel Kaiserhof. It is murmured by little groups of women as they make their way from the hotel down the famous

pavements of Unter den Linden. It is repeated again and again by the delegates as they register at the convention hall just across the street from the great stone walls of the Reichstag.

The name is that of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, founder and honorary president of the Alliance, who had been expected to call the roll of the victorious countries at the opening of this convention just as she called it here 25 years ago, when only eight nations had suffrage organizations and none of them had given the vote to women. But Mrs. Catt decided to remain in the United States at her home in New Rochelle, where she is receiving cables from her co-workers assembled in Berlin.

Mrs. Catt was to have given an exclusive interview for The Christian Science Monitor in Berlin and when she determined to remain at home she sent for the Monitor correspondent and told them "what she would have said here of the history of the alliance, rich in achievement, and of her hopes for its future work."

### Many Victories Celebrated

"The greatest thing about the alliance is that we have met with victory over having some victory to celebrate; this year Porto Rico, in other years, Cuba, the Philippines, and so on. It is characteristic of her attitude toward her work that her memories should be those of victories rather than the trials of achievement. And it took several questions to draw out reminiscences of the difficulties of the early days."

"Although we officially organized in Berlin, I always think of our first meeting as being the one in Washington in 1902, when we formed an organized committee. When I suggested that we try to have the Washington meeting everybody puffed. You see, it had been tried before and it hadn't succeeded."

"But I was president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and we were to have a convention anyway in Washington so I just went ahead corresponding with the women in the other countries and urging them to come. I wrote every American ambassador and asked him about the status of the women in the country where he was stationed. Many replied and there were some fine answers, which we printed in our very first report."

### Five Countries Organized

"Just five countries had suffrage organizations, the United States, Canada, Norway, Sweden and England, and every one of them sent delegates. Women did not have full suffrage anywhere in the world at that time. The delegates were timid and all of them said they had no authority to join an international organization, but they would go home and ask. France later came in on our organization committee and we got national organizations started in two countries, so that there were eight in all by the time we planned to go to Berlin two years later."

Mrs. Catt chuckled as she talked of the concessions which the women had to make before they were allowed to go to Berlin and have their meeting just a few days before the opening of the International Council of Women.

"We had to promise we would have no meetings and we would make no speeches," said Mrs. Catt. "Not only were the women themselves timid about taking the step of organizing the alliance, but the country didn't want us. Only a few years before when Susan B. Anthony was visiting in Berlin at the home of the American Minister, she was wrapped some newspapers in envelopes used at that time by our United States association."

### Men's Slogans Adopted

"In the slogans were printed the two appeals by which men had won their vote and upon which women were to stand. 'Taxation without representation is tyranny' and 'Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.' In a few hours a policeman appeared at the door returning the papers and announcing that such revolutionary expressions could not go through the German mails."

"When we got to Berlin we found the German women had arranged a welcome meeting for us. We didn't know what a welcome meeting meant, but we found it was in a hall and the hall was filled with people. So Miss Anthony made a speech and as she was the chief attraction at the council meeting nobody could say much about it."

"After we had voted to organize the council and I had been elected president I called the roll of countries to see which ones would join. The women all began to say they had to go home and ask. When we came to

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Germany you can imagine the thrill I experienced when the German delegate rose and in ringing tones cried out, "Germany joins." Most of the others still felt that they had to go home and ask first. I guess that was all right. Somebody had written around and warned them against the thing we were doing. They didn't know me and they wanted to be careful. But the main thing is that they did join and they went to work to get the vote in their own countries.

### Education Brought Results

"In the Scandinavian countries, Great Britain and the United States, suffrage came largely as the result of the educational campaigns which the women themselves had made and in Australia and New Zealand the enfranchisement of women was in great measure due to the general liberal tendencies. But in most of the other nations the women won the vote as the result of revolutions."

"The victories came slowly during the early years and then with a great rush during the war so that when we came together for the first time after the conflict, in Geneva in 1920, the women of more than 20 countries had the right to vote and the audience actually got tired of all the professions and flags of the jubilant women. In the 18 years which lie between 1902 and 1920 there had been the most complete change in the foundations of society which the world has ever known and there could be no question of women returning to their former status."

"In the nine years from 1911 to 1920 women have been engaged in trying to find their places, and in some countries which have not yet conceded them the right to vote they have been winning other legal rights which may be just as important."

When Mrs. Catt was asked to state her greatest hope for the future of the alliance, she answered in one word, "peace." At the time of our Rome convention in 1923 we decided to continue our organization in spite of the fact that suffrage was so nearly won throughout the world, at the urgent pleas of the women of France, Switzerland and Spain who felt that we could be of great help to them in securing the vote," said Mrs. Catt.

### Greatest Hope Is Peace

"We still must do what we can to help the unenfranchised women gain the political freedom which the rest of us already have. Besides that, I recognize the need for a great international organization of women working for peace, which we do not have at present. I am not unmindful of the work of various peace societies, but there is no one great agency uniting women from all kinds of groups and in great numbers. Such an organization could be of inestimable value in working with men's groups, for I verily believe that in the next 25 years men and women together will achieve the climax of all the progress of the world in finding a way to get rid of war."

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## LINCOLN IDEALS TAKEN AS BASIS FOR UNIVERSITY

Foundation Move Started  
at Meeting Held in New York City

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—The Abraham Lincoln foundation, organized for the purpose of establishing a university whose chief aim will be to make a distinctive and unusual contribution to the cause of world fellowship and understanding, was launched at a dinner just given at the St. Regis Hotel.

Four of the most distinguished educators in this country—Miss Mary Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College; Dr. David Starr Jordan, president emeritus of Stanford University; Dr. Michael I. Pupin, professor of electro-mechanics at Columbia University; and Dr. John Dewey, professor of philosophy at Columbia University—are sponsoring the project, in addition to a number of eminent professional and business leaders whose names have not yet been made public.

The Abraham Lincoln University which the foundation's sponsors propose to establish will be international in scope and dedicated primarily to the advancement of world peace and understanding, and to furthering happiness and co-operation throughout the world.

It is intended, however, that in professional standards and the opportunities it will offer the institution shall be comparable with the leading universities in the world.

The inaugural dinner was attended by representatives of more than 35 countries and about 250 guests. Flags of many nations were draped around the room and suspended between columns across the entire length and width of the hall.

World fellowship and the contribution toward international unity which every American citizen owes to the world, were the chief themes of the evening.

Lincoln Incidents Recalled

Miss Ida M. Tarbell, one of Lincoln's biographers, discussed Lincoln's ideals from the standpoint of a close student of his career and background. Miss Woolley, speaking on "World Understanding From the Point of View of Women," emphasized the utility of war and the "impossibility of reconciling war with Christianity."

Maj. George Haven Putnam, who was on the platform with his father when Lincoln delivered his historic speech at Cooper Union in 1860, recalled many anecdotes of the period and the years immediately following. He declared that Lincoln's whole idea was for a "united humanity." Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney, emphasized the impression which Lincoln's character had made on mankind generally, and described in part the proposed project for a university to inculcate "Lincoln-mindedness."

Messages endorsing the project were read from Dr. Pupin, Dr. Dewey, Prof. Arnold Bennett Hall, of the University of Oregon; Dr. Jordan, Senator William E. Borah, and Gov. Flem D. Sampson of Kentucky.



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THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S STORE—FOURTH FLOOR





# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## MCGRAW'S TEAM GAINS STEADILY

its Possibilities as a Title Winner Grow Stronger as Season Advances

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	P.C.
St. Louis	21	10	.682
Pittsburgh	20	11	.646
Chicago	19	12	.613
New York	18	13	.577
Philadelphia	17	14	.548
Brooklyn	16	15	.516
Boston	15	16	.484
Cincinnati	14	17	.452

Investigation of a terrific sound of hitting at Forbes Field, Pittsburgh, followed by another outburst in Brooklyn, produced evidence that the New York Giants are again making themselves heard in the National League above the clamor of baseball fans cheering on three western clubs in their efforts to take and keep possession of first place. The Giants are coming, as evidenced by their 23 hits in the final game with Pittsburgh in a 14-inning game which they won, 10 to 5, and their hit to defeat Brooklyn June 16, by the score of 11 to 4.

The competition between eastern and western rivals on western diamonds has closed, temporarily, and the Giants proudly display the best record in the circuit with 10 victories and five defeats. None of the three leading western teams, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Chicago, did anything spectacular, showing that the eastern teams are tightening up.

**Giants Expect to Keep On**  
The Giants today look like the best club in the league. Does this mean that they have a chance for the title? Assuredly, and a good one. They have not fared badly against any of the western teams, reputed to be the strongest contenders in the league. In their initial series with western clubs New York was in the midst of an early season slump. The Giants have won four out of six from the Cardinals; four out of six from the Cubs, one of the others being a tie; three out of seven with Pittsburgh. The Reds, reputed to be the weakest of the western teams, has the best record of the four against the New Yorkers.

In the eastern contests which now open the Giants expect to overcome the margin of at least one of the western teams and get into the thick of the title race. What is there to stop them? Not the Phillies, the Robins or the Braves. Not one should be able to see the last stretch of the Giants go through their eastern contests merrily with not more than three or four defeats and with the title race still open.

The Giants have won 19 and lost 6; Pittsburgh has won 17 and lost 8; Cardinals have won 14 and lost 11; Cincinnati has won 13 and lost 12. It is sure evidence that the Giants are not in a mere winning spirit but are in earnest. Ever since May 17, they have been advancing steadily and no reason is apparent why they should not continue to advance.

The records for the month of June and the Giants leading there also with 11 victories and five defeats. Pittsburgh's nine victories and six defeats; Chicago's nine victories and six defeats; St. Louis has won eight and lost six; Cincinnati has won seven and lost eight; Brooklyn has won eight, Boston four and eight, the Phillies three and 10.

**Five Box Trio**  
In Hubbell, Benton and Fitzsimmons, Mahan, J. J. McGraw of the Giants has one of the finest box trios in the game. As the season advances, they grow in effectiveness. Hubbell has won his last four, Benton his last three and Fitzsimmons his last two games between them they have 19 of the Giants' 28 victories. One look at the Terry, Jackson, Lindstrom, Ott, Roush and Leach aggregation shows power on the offense and defense. But St. Louis, Pittsburgh and Chicago are also feared for their hitting so the balance of power which will sway the club either up or down rests in the pitching department.

It is a four-club race. One of the teams in the first division today will surely win the pennant. That means that the East stands only one chance out of four of having a winner in the World Series and the prospect of another New York team being in it is not meeting with the greatest popularity. A World Series without New York represented would be a novelty and yet the chances are the best in many years that the great metropolis will be left out. Therefore fans will watch the Giants with particular interest this season, for McGraw is a master on the bench and has brought his Giants into either first or second place in 10 of his last 12 seasons. After winning four straight pennants he dropped to fifth in 1926, finished third in 1927 and second in 1928. Coming back? Evidently, for the arrow now points to New York as the 1929 pennant winner.

**CHALLENGER WINS TRIAL**  
ROTHESAY, Scot. (AP)—W. F. Robertson's new eight-meter yacht, which will be the challenger for the American Seawanhaka Cup, celebrated its initial appearance by winning five other yachts in an eight-meter class race of the Northern Yacht Club regatta June 15. It was a keen race over a 20-mile course. J. Stephen's Colia, which had been defeated in the season, was second. The Cary will be shipped to America for the Seawanhaka race in September.

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## Mercur Victor in Battle With Hall

Williams and Abe Capture the Doubles Crown in Middle State Tennis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
HAVERFORD, Pa.—Frederic Mercur of Bethlehem, Pa., representing the Penn Athletic Club, captured the men's Middle States and Pennsylvania State lawn tennis championships on June 16 at the Merion Cricket Club, as the result of winning the final round singles match from J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., after rain had halted play in the second set the day before. On the first day Mercur won the first set, 6-4, and was behind, 5-6, when rain interfered.

The next day Mercur succeeded in taking the second set after a keen struggle, 11-9. By forcing Hall to make errors, Mercur won the last set at 6-4.

Also halted the men's doubles match on June 15, after Benjamin F. Gorchakoff and Arthur Kussman of Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Gorchakoff and Mercur 2-6, 6-4, 6-2.

The Middle States mixed doubles championship was won by Mercur and Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia Cricket Club, in straight sets, 6-0, 6-1.

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## THE ATHLETICS ARE CONSISTENT

Have Not Lost Two Straight This Season—Hitting of Yankees Improving

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	P.C.
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New York	20	11	.646
Chicago	19	12	.613
St. Louis	18	13	.577
Washington	17	14	.548
Detroit	16	15	.516
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## Cup Holders Lose in the First Game

Shelburne and Meadowbrook Win in Westbury Pony Polo Series

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WESTBURY, N. Y.—New possessors of the Third Westbury Challenge Cup were assured as the result of the very first games of the series, when the Shelburne four, with J. Watson Webb as the star, and including Fred Roe, making his first appearance in competition since the summer of 1927, defeated the Meadowbrook Freebooters, with F. W. C. Guest as the outstanding player, were having an easy time disposing of the Long Island team, 11 to 3.

Both fields were slippery with rain, and continued to become worse as the games progressed, so that several slight falls resulted, and in the case of the second game, the final chucker was omitted altogether.

The struggle between the 1928 winners, and the Webb four was close all the way. Both Thomas Hitchcock Jr. and Webb, the brother of the other, were doing the greater part of the scoring in the earlier chucks, but in the second half changed their style, and Webb finally captured the Shelburne victory by a pair of drives for the winning goal at the start of the overtime, after having scored on a free shot from the foul line in the eighth chuck, with Roe tying the score a moment later.

Both Hitchcock and Webb devoted their attention to each other and no scores came to either in the first half of the game, but the Meadowbrook captain broke loose in the second half, to score five goals, the greatest number credited to any individual. Young Arden Roark, the brother of the international star, playing back for Meadowbrook, in place of B. K. Gathwa, who held that job last year, also turned in a fine game, scoring the other four goals. Another replacement brought C. V. Whitney to No. 3 in place of W. S. Tevis.

As might have been expected, Guest stood out for the Meadowbrook Freebooters, but his younger brother, Raymond Guest, was also effective, playing No. 1, and scoring more freely than the total being five. The summary:

**SHELBUERNE MEADOWBROOK**  
No. 1—Frederick Roe, George G. Moore  
No. 2—J. Watson Webb, C. V. Whitney  
No. 3—H. B. Talbot, Arden Roark  
No. 4—Raymond Guest, Thomas Ewing Jr.  
No. 5—C. Reddington Barrett  
No. 6—W. H. Jackson  
No. 7—W. H. Jackson  
No. 8—W. H. Jackson  
No. 9—W. H. Jackson  
No. 10—W. H. Jackson

**MEADOWBROOK FREEBOOTERS**  
No. 1—Raymond Guest, Thomas Ewing Jr.  
No. 2—C. Reddington Barrett  
No. 3—F. W. C. Guest, W. H. Jackson  
No. 4—W. H. Jackson  
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No. 7—W. H. Jackson  
No. 8—W. H. Jackson  
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**THE MONITOR READER**  
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)  
1. The name of the Magna Charta to England on June 15.  
2. \$500,000,000.  
3. \$500,000,000 in the first 10 years.  
4. Red.  
5. By a mulch of straw or grass.

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## TILDEN VICTOR IN HOLLAND TENNIS

Defeats Hunter for Dutch Crown, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3

NOORDWIJK, Holland (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d won the Dutch singles tennis championship June 16, defeating his fellow-American, Francis T. Hunter, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3, in the final round.

Tilden, playing in by far the best form he has yet shown in Europe this season, simply smothered Hunter. Tilden used all his speed of stroke to force Hunter into error after error and won without trouble.

Hunter and Tilden were paired to win the doubles title, defeating Hans Timmer, of Holland, and Wilbur F. Coen Jr., of Kansas City, 6-2, 6-4, 7-5.

Miss J. Sigart, of Belgium, proved a surprise in the final of the women's singles when she defeated Miss Kea Bouman, of Holland, in straight sets, 6-4, 6-3.

Miss Bouman and Miss Rola Couquerque defeated Miss M. Canters, of Holland, and Miss Kallmeyer, Germany, 6-3, 6-0, in the women's doubles final.

Tilden defeated Coen of Kansas City, in straight sets, 10-8, 6-2, in the semifinals, June 15, while Hunter was eliminating the Dutch champion, Timmer, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1, 6-4.

In the doubles, Hunter and Tilden easily defeated the Swedish players, Nielsen and Ramberg, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2, while Coen and Timmer were defeated by Grandville and Danon, of Egypt, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3.

In the mixed doubles, Tilden and Bouman of Holland, met with defeat at the hands of Miss Sigart and Grandguillot, 1-6, 8-6, 6-3.

In the semi-finals of the women's singles Miss Bouman eliminated Miss M. Canters of Holland, 6-3, 6-1, 6-1, and Miss Sigart, the Belgian champion, defeated Miss J. Feitz, 7-5, 6-0.

**INDIAN MARATHONER DEFEATS C. H. DE MAR**  
LOS ANGELES (AP)—Harry Chauca, Hopi Indian, won the second Los Angeles Times' pre-Olympic Marathon race June 15, scoring a convincing victory over Clarence H. De Mar, the champion of the United States.

The 35-year-old Chauca, a student at the Sherman Indian Institute, Riverside, Calif., crossed the finish line of the 26-mile, 385-yard race about a half mile ahead of De Mar. His time was 3h. 4m. 34.3s. De Mar finished in 3h. 5m. 33s.

The Marathon was run entirely over pavement. De Mar led the field until the 25-mile mark was reached, when Chauca, who had trailed him all along, forced into the lead with a quickened stride. Frank Sahu, another Indian, was third in 3h. 15m. 26.1s.

**YALE EVENS SERIES WITH PRINCETON**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PRINCETON, N. J.—A Yale University team that just would not be defeated after losing a three-run lead in the eighth inning, recovered to score the three back in the ninth and tie up the baseball series with Princeton here Saturday, June 15, before some 15,000 fans. The final score was Yale 1, Princeton 4. A third contest will be played between the two.

Two Yale players, George B. Loud Jr., 29, pitcher, and J. M. Walker Jr., leftfielder, were chiefly responsible for the Eli triumph. Loud had the Tigers in check until the eighth and

**COLEGE LACROSSE RESULT**  
Penn State 16, Onondaga Indians 2.

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Homeric Wed. July 17  
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**THE MONITOR READER**  
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)  
1. The name of the Magna Charta to England on June 15.  
2. \$500,000,000.  
3. \$500,000,000 in the first 10 years.  
4. Red.  
5. By a mulch of straw or grass.

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## COAST CONFERENCE MAY HIRE OFFICIAL

SPOKANE, Wash. (AP)—Before the football season opens next fall, the Pacific Coast Conference may be governed by a salaried commissioner in charge of all athletic problems.

In their annual summer meeting June 15, graduate managers of the 10 schools in the Conference unanimously voted to establish an office similar to that held by Major John L. Griffiths in the Intercollegiate Conference.

The officials decided to appoint a man of "national reputation for being square," to help settle eligibility cases, to raise the standard of intercollegiate athletics, to appoint officials for football and basketball games and to keep the public informed regarding athletics.

A committee of two faculty representatives and three graduate managers is to be appointed, to submit a candidate to the conference.

**ARIANSON TO LEAD TUFTS**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MEDFORD, Mass.—Harry Arianson 29 of Lynn, Mass., has been elected captain of Tufts baseball team for the 1930 season. Arianson is a catcher and led the team in batting in the past season. He has played out on the football team last fall.

**ELECT CORNELL CAPTAIN**  
HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Elliott Cushman 29 of Ithaca, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Cornell varsity baseball team at a meeting here. Cushman plays left field and has had two years varsity experience.

**McCARREY BEATS HAVILAND**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Maurice J. McCarey Jr., 29, Georgetown University, in defeating Paul Haviland of Brooklyn, won the Metropolitan Amateur championship, 7 to 6, in a new course record of 65 on the Montclair Golf Club for 18 holes. The 35 was five strokes under par. Although the match was scheduled for 20 holes, McCarey's 65 put him 6 up on his opponent for the first 18, and the afternoon play only went 12 holes.

**BENTLEY CAR WINS**  
LE MANS, France (AP)—British Bentley cars, manned by Barnato and Birkin, won the French auto 24-hour road endurance race June 15, setting a new record of 1,674 miles, an average of 70.2 miles an hour. The average was 65 miles per hour. The winner was a Bentley 3-litre car, driven by Bentley and Philippe in a Stutz and two Chryslers sixth and seventh.

**YALE EVENS SERIES WITH PRINCETON**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PRINCETON, N. J.—A Yale University team that just would not be defeated after losing a three-run lead in the eighth inning, recovered to score the three back in the ninth and tie up the baseball series with Princeton here Saturday, June 15, before some 15,000 fans. The final score was Yale 1, Princeton 4. A third contest will be played between the two.

Two Yale players, George B. Loud Jr., 29, pitcher, and J. M. Walker Jr., leftfielder, were chiefly responsible for the Eli triumph. Loud had the Tigers in check until the eighth and

**COLEGE LACROSSE RESULT**  
Penn State 16, Onondaga Indians 2.



## SOUTH AFRICAN SHOWING GOOD Brilliant Start Against Motherland in First Test Cricket Match

By Radio From Monitor Bureau  
LONDON.—The South African cricket team, whose play against county and other teams since the commencement of their tour here has led to the impression that they would scarcely be a match for England's full strength, made a brilliantly successful start in the first test game of the 1929 series at Birmingham, June 15, putting out all of the Motherland's batsmen for a total of 245 runs on an easy wicket and they themselves making 59 without the loss of a wicket.

The English eleven, eight of whom were members of A. P. F. Chapman's victorious combination, that retained the "Ashes" in Australia last winter, broke down surprisingly against the visitors, consistent but not exceptional bowling and keen fielding and the only home players who can be said to have repaid anything like their best form were F. H. Hendren, Middlesex, and M. W. Tate, Sussex. This pair, associated for the seventh time, scored 47 runs between them in 50 bright minutes and made 70 and 46 respectively—the best scores of the day.

**Cambridge Player Does Well**  
E. T. Killick, one of the mainstays of the Cambridge University team and for a long time this season the occupant of the top place in first-class batting averages, had been chosen as the twelfth man in case of an emergency and it was he coming into the side in place of A. P. Freeman, Kent, who opened the innings with Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire, in the absence of the renowned Surrey cricketer. The couple batted brilliantly and drew applause by making fine strokes and seemed on the right road for a century partnership when Killick was caught in slips off a fast rising ball from J. L. Oakes. His contribution was 31. The experienced Sutcliffe was caught at wicket off the same bowler when he had made five runs fewer than Killick, and he was followed into the pavilion quickly by W. H. Hamlyn, Gloucestershire, hero of England's test match triumphs "down under," and K. S. Duleep Singh, Sussex, nephew of the famous cricketer Indian prince, K. R. Ranjitsingh.

The former was clean bowled by N. A. Quinn for 18 and the latter was dismissed off a full toss from D. M. W. Leyland, Yorkshire, and J. G. H. Hendren, Surrey's popular captain, were even less successful and failed to reach double figures and more than half the side was dismissed for 128.

**Wickets Fall Fast**  
The second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth wickets had fallen for the poor tally of 69 runs. Then came another sample of cricket's "glorious uncertainty," operating this time in England's favor. Hendren, reckoned to be out of form this season, rose magnificently to the occasion and in an innings that lasted a little less than two hours, gave no chances and made no bad strokes. Tate helped him splendidly, subordinating his natural whirlwind method of run-collecting to the needs of the occasion. The pair emphasized the mystery of their brilliant team mate's failures by showing clearly that the bowling could certainly be hit and they did much to dispel the gloom gathering in the English camp before they were dismissed at the same total. Tate was caught by Mitchell off Morrell and Hendren was bowled by Morrell's next delivery. That was practically the finish of England's innings. For Harold Larwood, Nottinghamshire, put his leg in front of a straight ball when he had made 4. J. C. L. Smith, Somersetshire, amateur who is captain of England's team, was smartly run out for 5, and George Duckworth, Lancashire, had only 11 runs to his credit when the tenth wicket fell.

Going to wicket in the last session of play, R. H. Catterall, N. S. Mitchell, the South African's opening pair, did not bother themselves much about scoring runs. Larwood's express deliveries, Tate's "lightning fizzes" off pitch and Fender's wily slowness met with little help from the wicket and when stumps were drawn, Catterall had 23 to his credit and Mitchell 25, and South Africa was in the happy position of being only 186 runs behind at the end of the first day's play with all its wickets in hand.

**STEARNS WINS BOAT RACE**  
GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Russell I. Stearns of Shashbury, driving his 11-foot Baby Whale express tender Zax, overhauled the fast sleeping Hooten boat, piloted by Frank Wigginsworth of Boston, on the fifth and last circumnavigation of Cape Ann to win a spectacular 42-second victory in the 12½-mile race of Gloucester outboard Marathon. Stearns covered the long, difficult route over the five 2½-mile laps out of Gloucester Harbor and around the rocky shores of Cape Ann, in 46.36 min., or an average of 24.5 miles an hour.

**COLLEGIAN GOES TO NEW HAVEN**  
New Haven (P)—Kenneth Strong, 23, of West Haven, New York University football and baseball star, has reported to Manager Eugene Martin of the New Haven Eastern League Baseball Club at Allentown, Pa., after having signed a contract with the club. Strong, who plays the outfield, is the second notable football player to get into the Profs' lineup, as Bruce Caldwell, 23, former Yale luminary, is playing at first base.

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## Princeton Wins From Army, 11 to 4 Defeats West Point Team in Intercollegiate Polo— Borden Stars

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BALA, Pa.—Princeton University, in sweeping the United States Military Academy polo team aside in the opening game June 15 of the intercollegiate polo championship tournament, earned the right to play the Harvard University team on June 22. The Princeton horsemen won by 11 to 4, scoring in every one of the six chukkers.

Rain prevented the completion of the other match—Yale vs. Pennsylvania Military College—and the contest will be replayed.

Capt. A. B. Borden '29 of Princeton thrilled the crowd of spectators by his daring riding. Captain Borden also led his team in scoring, making six goals in all.

With the exception of their third and fourth chukkers, the West Point players were unable to cope with the fast-riding and hard-hitting Princetonians, who scored three goals in the first chukker, one in the second, two in the third, one in the fourth, three in the fifth, and one in the sixth, while West Point scored two of its goals in the third and the other two in the fourth chukker. The summary:

PRINCETON WEST POINT  
No. 1—W. M. Duryea '30, J. S. Hawk '29, No. 2—L. K. Firestone '31, J. J. Mathews '30, No. 3—A. B. Borden '29, P. D. Hawkins '29, No. 4—J. F. Haskell '29, C. E. Hughes '30, No. 5—J. S. Macdonald '29, J. M. Duryea '30, C. E. Hughes '30, No. 6—J. S. Macdonald '29, J. M. Duryea '30, C. E. Hughes '30, No. 7—J. S. Macdonald '29, J. M. Duryea '30, C. E. Hughes '30, No. 8—J. S. Macdonald '29, J. M. Duryea '30, C. E. Hughes '30, No. 9—J. S. Macdonald '29, J. M. Duryea '30, C. E. Hughes '30, No. 10—J. S. Macdonald '29, J. M. Duryea '30, C. E. Hughes '30, No. 11—J. S. Macdonald '29, J. M. Duryea '30, C. E. Hughes '30, No. 12—J. S. Macdonald '29, J. M. Duryea '30, C. E. Hughes '30, No. 13—J. S. Macdonald '29, J. M. Duryea '30, C. E. Hughes '30, No. 14—J. S. Macdonald '29, J. M. Duryea '30, C. E. Hughes '30, No. 15—J. S. Macdonald '29, J. M. Duryea '30, C. E. Hughes '30, No. 16—J. S. Macdonald '29, J. M. Duryea '30, C. E. Hughes '30, No. 17—J. S. Macdonald '29, J. M. Duryea '30, C. E. 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# RADIO-AVIATION

## 'Wings Over Europe'

SUCCESSFUL negotiations have been concluded by the British Government with the Greek Government whereby the permanent operation of the Imperial Airways service across Greek territory has been assured.

The first air "tramp" arrived recently at Croydon airport. Leaving Berlin daily at 2 in the morning it calls at Hanover, Essen, Düsseldorf and Cologne and picks up mails and freight for London where it arrives at 10:15 a. m. It also carries mails so that letters posted late in Berlin reach London the following day.

A weekly air mail service has been established between Perth and Adelaide in Australia. This will effect a saving in time of four days to Melbourne, three to Adelaide, Sydney and Hobart, and one to Brisbane.

Further names have been added to the list of private owners of airplanes bringing the total up to 130. Hitherto eight airplanes have been mainly "Moths" with a sprinkling of other British machines. Now, however, two German Klemin machines have been added to the list. Eight ladies are among the private owners.

The first three unofficial passengers to travel by the Imperial Airways route to India were booked at Croydon on May 4. Two of these, one of whom was a woman, were flying to Suda Bay in Crete, and the other passenger to Bishr. The mail consisted of some 14,000 letters. The incoming mail carried over 20,000 letters.

Squadron leader L. H. Slater successfully completed his flight to South Africa in his "Honeycomb Express" as his De Havilland Bluebird has been called. This is the only type of British light airplane which has the seats side by side. The airman who was merely visiting his mother and friends had an uneventful trip.

According to the Voks News Bulletin of Moscow the great trans-Siberian air mail route is in course of formation. For the first two years a mail service is to be flown to Irkutsk and by 1933 to Peking and Tokyo. The first through airplane to Irkutsk in September last beat the railway train by two days.

Another Siberian air route to be opened is that from Irkutsk to Yakutsk, which, with a night on the ground, is covered in 48 hours. This compares with 12 days in summer and 16 in winter by land transport. Hydroplanes will be used as the courses of the rivers Lena and Vittima will be followed.

Air communications of the middle East have received a notable addition in a distant service between Baghdad and Tehran. This is operated by a German company. Hitherto its airplanes have not been allowed to cross the Iraq frontier, so the first 120 miles from Baghdad had to be covered by motor. This disability has now been removed.

What is probably the largest air-drome in the world has been established at Germiston, near Johannesburg.

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burg. Covering 400 acres, it is surrounded by a fence 1500 acres of unobstructed ground, and is likely to be an important station in the Imperial Airways service from England. It will also be the distributing center for gold export.

A regular air line will be started in Norrland (Sweden), for three months next summer while the great exhibition in Stockholm is going on, and the passenger interest may be expected to be great. It is expected that after this three months' experiment the state authorities will agree to provide a subsidy for a permanent air line in Norrland. Colonel Hedengren will undertake a lecture tour in the cities of Norrland to awaken interest in the new line, after attending a meeting arranged by the Västernorrland's Chamber of Commerce for the working out of these plans.

The French Farman Company has opened a service to Malmö in Sweden. A machine leaves Malmö every morning, arriving in Paris the same evening. The reverse journey occupies the same time. The single-engine Farman airplanes carry four passengers.

One morning, early in May, the King of Belgium, traveling strictly incognito, under the name of Comte de Rotsch, stepped into a machine of the Royal Dutch Air Lines in Paris, and accompanied by his aide-de-camp, flew to Brussels, where he landed at 10:40 a. m. No one was present at the airport at Haren to welcome the King. Only the royal car stood waiting. His Majesty had already expressed a desire last year to travel by the Royal Dutch Air Line from Brussels to Copenhagen but he was not able to do so before.

## The Listener Speaks

"WHISTLER and His Dog" has been a favorite number for bands, not to speak of its arrangements for solo instruments, for 20 years or so, now. It is one of Arthur Pryor's most characteristic works and when it was played by his band in the De Forest Hour on Sunday evening at 11 o'clock through Columbia, it retained all the freshness and spontaneity which brought it such great popularity at first.

It was explained before the piece was played that it was suggested to the conductor and composer by the passing of a little barefoot boy of some 11 years with his dog keeping him joyous company and adding an obligato of barks to his coy whistling. Many whistles have proceeded from the loud speakers of the nation since radio leaped into popularity, and many of them came from the pet sets of enthusiastic boys, but few were received with such pleasure as the one which presented the melody in the "Whistler and His Dog." The gay little tune and the lilting rhythm are simple enough and familiar enough, but they still succeed in conveying that certain swing and merry humor of boyhood in the country which everyone likes to think about.

"In Lovers' Lane" was another of Mr. Pryor's own compositions which was included in the program. It was pleasant enough, but of a more conventional pattern.

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The little fellow with the big bass voice goes down, down, down! And perhaps from your set comes a gas like the exhaust of a 12-cylinder automobile. With CeCo Tubes the musical tones will come to you as velvety and true as if the singer were right in the room with you.

inviting essays from schoolboys upon the value of television in the home, and are offering television sets as prizes. It was particularly appropriate that the gay whistler and his equally happy canine escort should have been given prominence in the broadcast. The music really did convey a clear picture of the two.

## The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsor and network used in presenting. "NBC" is National Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific Coast" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 21  
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL  
Summer Classics (Cities Service-WEAF Chain). As for instance, Coates' "Summer's Day Suite." We suggest interesting possibilities in lively modern music. "Within the Walls of China," P. M. "Summer Melodies" (WEAF, WGY, KSD, WOV). With Dolores Costello, soprano; Julian Oliver, tenor, and Harry Horlick's orchestra. 9 p. m.  
Quartet (Armstrong's WJZ Chain). Featuring several melodies from Romberg's "Student Prince." 10 p. m.  
The Jolly (Borden-NBC Pacific). Skit specialty. "Si and Charley Down Broadway" with vocal and orchestral background. 9 p. m.  
Broadway Melodies (KFI, KSL, KOA). Tunes which have "made" Broadway. 10 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles  
Bonnie Ladies (WJZ). Vocal trio in minutes of modern merriment. 7 p. m.  
Salon Singers (WJZ, KDKA, WREN, WVO). Vocal ensemble with string quartet reveling in the season. 10:30 p. m.

Last Act of Fritzi's "Katinka" (Philco-WJZ Chain). 9:30 p. m.  
Mixed Quartet (NBC-CKW). "Wee House" and "Bonnie Doon." String quartet accompaniment. 11 p. m.

Instrumental  
Slumber Maile (WJZ, KDKA, KWK, WVC, WREN, WGY, WOOD). Dance forms in vogue in Eighteenth Century. Principally as string orchestral suites. 11 p. m.

Characteristic Music  
Hawaiian Shadows (CBS). Legend of a Russian Robin Hood in famous folk song Stenka Rasin and the Prince. 10 p. m.

Skeetches  
Schraderstown Band (Schrader-WEAF Chain). Use the band to drum up trade. 9:30 p. m.  
"Fires Never Told" (NBC-KGW). Dramatic vignettes suggested by titles of familiar songs. 7 p. m.

Educational  
"Tale Bob" Sherwood (Dixie-WJZ Chain). The colorful history of the carrousel, "merry-go-round" or "flying horses" as it is variously known. 7:30 p. m.

"Other Universes and Stellar Cycles" (WJZ). H. G. Wells' astronomical lecture. Music ranging from the brilliance of Stravinsky's "orchestra" to the simplicity of Ponce's "Estrellita." 8 p. m.

Vocal Duos  
Al Bernard and Billy Beard (Raytheon-WEAF Chain). Lennie Rouse, tenor soloist. 6:30 p. m.  
Billy Jones and Ernest Hare (Interwoven-WJZ Chain transcontinental). "Seeing America First." 9 p. m.

Rhythmic Music  
Smith Baller's Orchestra (WJZ, WLS, WVK). 8 p. m.  
"This" (CBS). Comparisons of Marie and Sally. 8:30 p. m.  
Dorsey Byrnes' "Smashing Gals" (West-CBS transcontinental). Miss Byrnes will sing "I'm Dreaming of You." The theme song of the Marx Brothers' full length vehicle, "The Coconut." 10:30 p. m.  
Skellodans (Skelley-NBC Chicago). In Trocadero (NBC Pacific). In still another similar but characteristic tempo—the west coast. 11 p. m.

SWOPE MADE DOCTOR OF ENGINEERING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
HOBOKEN, N. J.—The honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering has just been conferred on Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, by Stevens Institute of Technology. Mr. Swope delivered the commencement address at the institute, and declared that in the future executive positions will be occupied more and more frequently by men possessing engineering training.  
Others to receive honorary degrees were Prof. Frances Jones Pond, who was made honorary Doctor of Science, and George A. Orrok, upon whom the honorary degree of Mechanical Engineer was bestowed.

NORTHERN BAPTISTS ELECT  
DENVER (P)—Alto L. Miller of Boston was the choice for president of the Northern Baptist Convention announced by the nominating committee. Mr. Miller is a candy manufacturer. The Rev. Dr. David Jones Evans, Kansas City, Mo., was selected for vice-president.

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## "GUIDED RADIO" HOTEL RECEIVER



The Inventors of the New Steel-Girder Radio Reception System Shown With One of Their Simple Receivers, Partly Disassembled, in the Operating Room at the Hotel Lincoln in New York City. F. L. R. Satterlee is in the Background and Dr. Louis W. Kalozsy in the Foreground.

## New Hotel Radio Is Ingenious

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Every now and then we hear some one who says he believes that there is an end in sight in this business of that as far as really good business is concerned. We have particularly heard much of it in radio as follows: "Well, if you were in on the ground floor, everything would be good, but what opportunities exist now that the industry is organized, and all the good outlets sewed up? There are more receiver manufacturers than there should be, there are no more parts, so that game is pretty well done!"

We heard that even several years ago as soon as the first semblance of stabilization began to come into the radio industry. But just to show that there is always opportunity for anyone who can evolve an idea and unfold it there is the case of the new hotel room radio system, just perfected.

Neglecting the usual radio field, F. L. R. Satterlee and Dr. Louis W. Kalozsy, only four years ago started upon a simple idea using radio as its basis. It was multiple radio installations for hotels and apartment houses.

We are all acquainted with the type of public address or room radio as used in the Statler hotels. This is the commonly accepted method, but only two or three stations are available, and the installation costs are very high. If separate radios are rented by the room for plugging in, it is most difficult to have a well-balanced system, for if all the rooms were suddenly put on, the volume level would in most instances go down.

Steel Girders Used  
What Messrs. Satterlee and Kalozsy have done is to use the steel girders of the building for one side of a capacity and the central wire of the lighting system for the other. They are now using this system in the new Hotel Lincoln in New York.

Service from six local stations is given. Six receivers are placed atop of the hotel, one tuned to each of the desired stations. On the floor below are set up in a wire screen cage six oscillators, which radiate waves in the neighborhood of 2000 to 3000 meters. Each one is set about 150 meters from the next.

These six oscillators are coupled to the frame and lighting system capacity arrangement we have explained. They really form a loop and the energy travels around this, but does not leave the building. Any set designed for this wavelength band from 2000 to 3000 meters in any

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operators and even a special heliport for the dispatch of the radio receivers. The receivers are now rented for \$1 per day which makes a nice little business.  
Without any advance publicity, 110 hotels have been approached and have signed up for the system. Even at the low installation cost such a volume of business demands capital and they are forming a corporation capitalized at \$5,000,000. It will be privately subscribed.

There is a case of a huge business having been built right out of a seeming void. Their paths are very broad and they can apply this to talking pictures as well, connecting the booth to the stage by radio, avoiding many of the complicated patents which now seem to form a monopoly in some phases of the talking picture business. It is rather unwise to say that all opportunity is ever exhausted in anything at that.

## Labor Accepts, 9-7, Filene \$25,000 Gift

Organization's Permanent Staff  
Seek How Best to Use Great Sum

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—The question how to use to best advantage Mr. Filene's multi-million gift of \$25,000 to the International Labor Organization, which the Geneva conference has just accepted by nine votes to seven, is already exercising the permanent staff of that organization, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns.

The authorities are in constant touch with Sir Percival Perry, Mr. Ford's European manager, so as to learn exactly what details as to the comparative purchasing power of real wages in different countries are required to enable him to start fresh factories on this side of the Atlantic.

It appears that the kind of inquiry Mr. Ford has in view will absorb far more than the sum so generously given by Mr. Filene, and the financial position of the International Labor Organization does not enable it to fully make up the deficiency.  
There is no doubt, however, that the statistics at present published in its monthly journal on the subject of wages are not by any means complete, and it is hoped Mr. Filene's move will open the way to a much more comprehensive service of great value to the business men of Europe and America.

## CHICAGO INDIGENCE SHOWS BIG DECREASE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—A decrease of one-third in the number of families requiring aid from the county for the first six months of 1929 as compared with a corresponding period in 1928 was reported by Joseph L. Moss, director of the public welfare bureau of Cook County.  
Mr. Moss attributed the improvement partly to the increased prosperity of the local communities, bringing more steady work, and in a large measure to the application of modern social service methods to the work.

## RHINELAND ASKS FOR EVACUATION

STUTTGART, Germany (P)—Thousands of Rhineland men and women demonstrated today the annual meeting of the League of Rhinelanders against continued occupation of the Rhineland.  
They passed a resolution which said the Paris experts' reparations conference was acceptable only if there were immediate and unconditional evacuation of the Rhineland without any kind of control, and immediate restitution of the Saar district to Germany without creating a Saar Free State.

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## United States Tightening Laws Governing Admission of Aliens

New Regulations Effective July 1 Provide Stricter Check—Many Canadians Return to Quebec to Make Fresh, Legal Entry—Naturalization Fees Jump to \$20

General tightening up of the United States machinery for regulating admission of aliens to the country and to citizenship becomes effective July 1.

This marks the start of the new fiscal year, when many new and amended laws go into operation, including changes in naturalization fees and the requirement that all aliens now living in the United States but not legally entered make their entry legal at once or return to their native land, under penalty of being deported and barred from re-entry.

French-speaking natives of the Province of Quebec, who have been living in the United States for years, are affected in large numbers by the new regulations. Hundreds have returned to Canada of late, with the idea of starting the procedure of satisfying laws of the United States and immigration officials, as to legal entry.

Naturalization offices of the United States are finding business brisker than in a long time, as one result of the tightening up of the former free and easy manner in which Canadians have entered and also because of tripling the cost of naturalization after July 1.

At present, "first papers" cost aliens intending to become United States citizens, \$1 and "second

papers" cost \$4. After July 1, these prices will be increased to \$5 and \$10, respectively. In addition, all applicants for citizenship papers, regardless of when they entered the United States, must get a certificate of entry, which costs \$5.

This brings the cost of naturalization up to \$20 for those who are in the United States legally, but never before sought citizenship. Previously they could have obtained citizenship for \$5.

Aliens illegally entered must go through the same procedure at the same cost, prior to which they must register with immigration authorities at a cost of \$20, making their total cost \$40.

Immigration officials will check and investigate the statements of those applying for registration, and if they have been living continuously in the United States since July 1, 1921, or longer, they will be permitted to become citizens, despite their illegal entry.

Another radical change is the decision to examine aliens arriving from Canada, when they reach the port of entry, exactly as is done with aliens coming from overseas ports. This work has previously been done at the Canadian port of embarkation.

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## Snapshots and Time Exposures

IN EVERY famous or picturesque place on earth, one encounters the earnest and industrious people who go about pointing their little round glass eye at this and that, peering for an instant into reflectors, and pressing rubber bulbs. To this end, apparently, they sail the seas and climb mountains and cross deserts, their main concern being to give their cameras a look at everything which has been considered worthy of observation. The Pyramids know them well, Mont Blanc smiles down upon them serenely across her miles of snow, and they go up against Niagara every year in tens of thousands.

To the members of this eager company it matters little what the particular object before them may be, for a camera says exactly the same thing when confronted by a herdsman's hut in the Alps that it does before the Parthenon. "Click" is the only word in its vocabulary, and when that dry and conclusive remark has been made there seems to be nothing to do but twirl the spindle and to ask "What next?" Once the camera has passed judgment upon the Parthenon it is ready for the herdsman's hut, which it will treat with perfect impartiality and as though nothing more ambitious in architecture anywhere existed. For the eye of a camera is always utterly forgetful: it has never seen anything before.

Ninety-nine in the hundred of these camera conductors are content with instantaneous exposures, so that each of their glimpses at the celebrated places of the world is limited to one-fiftieth of a second—or, on days somewhat overcast, to one twenty-fifth. Now we must of course admit that the snapshot photograph is indispensable and that one's choice must often lie between it and no photograph whatever. Many significant and beautiful things go by so swiftly that a single plate or film can record no more than a moment of their passing, and we must be content with a mere memorandum of the rippling stream and the waving bough. The real reason, however, why the snapshot photograph is taken so much more frequently than that known as the "time exposure" is, simply, that it requires no skill, no experience, no patience, no taste, no artistic discernment. The snapshot can always be sure of securing some tolerable result, and he secures it with a minimum of effort.

The whole operation of snapshotting is so mechanical that a child can perform it almost as well as an intelligent adult, and indeed the whole tribe of snapshotters resemble children in their restlessness, their delight in mere activity for its own sake, and their conviction that one thing is about as good as another. Like children, again, they are so eager in pursuit of their

know not what that one cannot be severe with them or even seriously wish that their energies were better employed. For not only does the snapshotter get as good results as he earns or deserves; he gets as good results as he can appreciate.

To more discerning eyes, however, the earth is not an affair of two dimensions, everywhere lighted by a broad glare of commonplace sunshine. It has depth and distance, it has shadows, and in these lie all its mystery, most of its beauty, and more than half of its meaning. The snapshot photograph shows almost nothing of this, for it is necessarily flat, superficial, devoid of subtlety, and it is usually taken in a blaze of sunshine, the least interesting and the least revealing of all lights. One might say that although the snapshot can record facts it is powerless to show their value and significance.

The taking of photographs in the open air by time exposure, on the other hand, is not a purely mechanical process. Here one is something more than a mere thumb pressing a rubber bulb. One chooses his point of view carefully, studies the lighting and estimates the shadows, considers effects of proportion and balance somewhat as a painter does in working out his composition, and determining the size of opening and the length of exposure in connection with all these things. Here, in other words, there is scope for taste and expert knowledge, even for artistry. The great advantage of the timed picture is that it gives shadows their due importance while the snapshot avoids them as much as possible. One sometimes hears it said that California with her cloudless skies is the best country for the photographer, but the fact is that such a country is likely to produce chiefly snapshots, unselective and unthoughtful, wholly dependent upon mechanism.

The application of all this to matters much more important than photography must be obvious enough. All day long and every day each one of us is taking mental photographs, and the question is important whether we take them by the snapshot process or by timing. Ninety-nine in the hundred are content with the superficial glance that records a fact—for the most part inaccurately—and ignores the fact's significance; but here and there we find a person who looks longer and more deeply, more intensely than his fellows, into everything that he sees. Never content with surface appearances, always stubbornly convinced that there is something worth finding out beneath the dull husk of the commonplace, he pauses over every sight and every experience until he has probed into its meaning or its value. Poets and thinkers, people of genius, people of exceptional ability of all kinds, are distinguished from others in this way, that they take their mental pictures by time exposure. This is what Wordsworth was doing when he "gazed and gazed" at the field of daffodils dancing beside a Cumberland lake, and this, too, was what John Keats did when he stood for a few moments before a certain Grecian urn. Such people may be naturally slow in their mental processes, as Wordsworth was, or their thought may have the lightning speed that amazes us in studying Keats, but their results may be much the same if each one knows the speed of his film, so to speak, and adjusts his time accordingly.

Perhaps the injustice and the falsity of snapshot thinking, to apply a term to it which it does not merit, is seen most clearly in the estimates it tries to make of human beings. John Smith, for example, is a college professor, and he belongs, therefore to a type concerning which the snapshotters think that they are fully informed. They assume that all college professors are pedantic, forgetful, impractical, and dreamy, and so they attribute all these characteristics to Smith. They save time and effort in doing so, and are entirely satisfied with their results. John Smith himself, who is the very opposite of a pedant, entirely practical and efficient, may reasonably complain, however, of such summary treatment. Every human being is entitled to be photographed by time exposure.

Not only every human being but every object in the world is too complex and too mysterious for a cursory inspection to discover its value. The forest, the tree, the single stone of the temple must be looked at long and many times, with an unrelenting intensity of gaze, before we can see it in any true sense as it is. Those who are determined not to be fobbed off with surface appearances must have what Emerson, speaking of Carlyle, once called "devouring eyes." They must understand what Flaubert meant in telling the young Guy de Maupassant to walk down a certain street if necessary a hundred times until he had seen everything in it that anyone had ever seen and then to walk down it again until he had discovered something that only he could see. Such is the method of the time exposure, which does not pause at the superficial facts but pierces to meanings and to values. Such has always been the method of those who have truly seen the glory of this various world and have helped their fellows to see it. I. P. S. E.

## Mallow of the Marshes

Azalea, jessamine, have vanished—  
Jaw marsh marigolds are banished—  
Lovers of the green morasses—  
From the graceful water grasses,  
As on foot, elusive feet,  
Summer passes.

But by reedy river shallows  
In the marshes bloom the mallows  
Where the wood most cool, moist still  
is.  
Fair as flowers of amaryllis,  
Lifting up a waxy cup  
As pure as lilies.

—MARY SINTON LEITCH, in "The Us-  
rised Tomorrow."

On Saturday noon all the factories slacken.  
The great rubber belts slowly cease to revolve;  
The whistles shriek respite and all the yards blacken  
With workmen, in masses that surge and dissolve.  
Then the library fills; see the shabby feet stealing  
Toward nooks where the papers, like windmills, are twirled.  
Each guest shyly seeks what the print is revealing:  
A wider, a wealthier world!

Forgetting the presses, the pistons and spindles,  
They search out the tables where, temptingly set,  
The journals lie waiting. Note how the slight kindles  
Their faces! Remark how the races are met!  
Here are Italy's pigments, a Poland's square head,  
A Syrian pallor, a short Russian nose,  
Armenia's patience, and there a bent, bare head  
Shows Greece in a picturesque pose.



Parakeets. After a Colored Sketch by Xavier de Poret.

## Blackwood Abbey

(Australia)

There is a paddock where the  
blackwood grows,  
And dandelions cover children's  
feet;  
Where close outside the fence,  
A clump of wild musk blows;  
All day long and every day each  
one of us is taking mental photo-  
graphs, and the question is impor-  
tant whether we take them by the  
snapshot process or by timing.

Near by,  
Of forests fashioned, very long ago;  
Its dome resplendent set—the  
starry-jewelled sky;  
With shadowed walls,  
With tapered leaves a-glow.  
No colonnade of Gothic grace,  
Or Norman tower,  
More exquisite than those tall trees  
to me.

And no Te Deum sung,  
By mediæval choir,  
More reverent than their quiet  
symphony.

And oh! though I had wandered half  
the whole world through,  
Wide-eyed with wonder at what  
centuries own,  
My feet would turn toward those  
pauses at beauty—  
Built without a stone!

VERE LATHAM BAILLIE.

The Billingsgate  
Hat

There is no difficulty in finding  
Billingsgate, to begin with—you  
could find it in a fog. You know where  
you are, and it reminds you of the  
seaside, the moment you come out  
of Monument Station. Up Fish Street  
Hill, where Jack Cade and his rabble  
once ran—that is the way to the  
Market.

It is quite a consolation to remember  
the Romans and the Saxons, and the  
Middle English, and even the ancient  
Britons—maybe, they found it slip-  
pery, too. Here the historian begins  
to frown—well even if the Romans  
had no market here, they had some  
sort of wharf or quay or landing  
place, for was it not unearthly  
near by, only a year or two ago? If  
you wander down an alley to the  
river, you may see below an uneven  
stone-paved wharf, which is quite  
Roman-looking in its oldness, lying  
in the shadow of the oldest London  
bridge. There was a port here when  
Ethelred the Unready was king, only  
a few ten centuries ago—a trifle, a  
trifle in the history of London town.

Then the Thames was a "fishful"  
river, full of salmon. Now, though  
fish arrives prosaically by rail,  
Billingsgate is still its market. There  
is fish to the right of you, fish to the  
left of you; fish being unpacked, fish  
being sold. There are shelly things  
like snails, and there are fish you  
are acquainted with, lying so beauti-  
fully in a basket of ice, all green and  
silver and diamonds. There are noble  
creatures, very large, crisp-cro-  
oked heads and tails, in a box on the heads  
of the Billingsgate porters, in their  
peculiar hats. A tinsmith, it must be  
confessed, would seem out of place  
in this fish market, but their hats  
would be quite at home. Now you  
know what the one, original and  
only Hat—the celebrated Hat-of-  
Billingsgate looks like.

Each day they must hark to the hum of the whirling  
of wheels, as they raise the proud pan of trade;  
Behold what our rapid rotations have made!  
We fashion the fabrics the whole world is wearing;  
We pattern the plow that must furrow the field;  
The clamor of commerce applauds us, declaring  
How precious the product we yield."

But here, in the stillness of softly turned pages  
Where polyglot pictures help out the strange words,  
Men smell the salt seas and they sniff the wild sages,  
They hear as they follow the swift flight of birds.  
On Saturday trade is forgotten. The writer  
Of metal in masses, of pulleys and planes,  
Has passed out of thought. In the library's shelter  
Sit kings of celestial domains!

SARAH FLETCHER MILLIGAN.

## Finding Our Right Place

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A STORY is told of a traveler  
who, while investigating a stone  
quarry, questioned some of the  
laborers there about their work. The  
first one, on being asked what he was  
doing, replied that he was cutting  
stone. A second one, on being asked  
the same question, replied that he  
was earning five dollars a day. A  
third one, on being similarly ques-  
tioned, raised his head and said, "I  
am building a cathedral."

The gaining of an ideal viewpoint  
regarding one's work is one of the  
first essentials toward true success  
along any line of human endeavor,  
and this right attitude is attained  
through spiritual understanding of  
the divine purpose, which underlies  
all right activity. If one is discour-  
aged or unhappy in his work, it may  
be necessary to change his attitude  
toward his work, instead of trying  
merely to change the work itself.

Christian Science, with its wonderful  
revelation of the true nature of God,  
as divine Mind, and of man as the  
reflection of this Mind, can be util-  
ized by each individual in finding his  
right place.

Christ Jesus said, "My Father  
worketh hitherto, and I work." In  
this statement he revealed the fact  
that his work was dependent on his  
Father. He saw every right activity  
as related to divine Mind. Mrs. Eddy,  
the Discoverer and Founder of Chris-  
tian Science, writes on page 166 of  
"Miscellaneous Writings": "This spiri-  
tual idea, or Christ, entered into the  
minutiae of the life of the personal  
Jesus. It made him an honest man, a  
good carpenter, and a good man, be-  
fore it could make him the glorified."  
Jesus was always about His Father's  
business, whether at the marriage  
feast at Cana, while feeding the multi-  
tude, healing the sick and sinning,  
or raising the dead. He acknowl-  
edged God, divine Mind, as the source  
of all power, all intelligence, all  
activity.

Among the Western  
Hills

During my months in Peking, of  
the many things I enjoyed those that  
stand in my memory for delight are  
excursions outside the city. I had  
been prepared by photographs for the  
beauty of the Great Wall, but it was  
exciting beyond expectation. Be-  
sides the power that belongs to all  
great walls, the sense of fortitude  
and stability, there is an impression  
of active energy, as though soldiers  
were hardly needed to defend it, and  
its many watch-towers were for its  
own use only. It is an inspiration to  
stand on a tower and see the Wall  
travelling determinedly as far as the  
eye can reach in either direction, up  
hill and down dale, discovering even  
in the valleys ridges on which to  
perch itself, a breathless impetus  
carrying it to the top of the highest  
hills.

Puffing up the pass by train the  
Wall had impressed me merely as a  
magnificent enclosure. The first hint  
of its liveliness was at the station  
where we stopped. Here it fled from  
the mechanical monster which had  
cut it through, a headlong flight up  
precipitous hillsides leaving its stair-  
way wrecked behind it. We joined it  
by a gentler slope, and found it broad  
in time, and generally in wonder-  
ful preservation.

My visit was in July and the hills,  
obviously never very green, were  
completely bare. In the crannies of  
the Wall itself were bits of what  
wild flowers there might be, strange  
varieties generally of things well  
known at home: salvia, campanula,  
morning glory, etc. There were also  
Mongolian lilies in wait for the  
innocent sightseers, with their  
leaves of lemonade and other refresh-  
ments.

My last trip in the Western Hills  
was in late October, to the great pil-  
grimage temple of Miao Feng Shan  
—the Mountain of the Marvelous  
Peak. To go there we followed the  
Pilgrims' Way. This, while not much  
more than a path in width, is one of  
the very few made roads in North  
China, paved in its whole length. In  
the first stage my vivid recollection  
is of persimmon orchards. The trees,  
far larger and more bushy than any  
to be seen in an English orchard,  
were laden with large golden fruit,  
brilliant as oranges among sparse  
crimson leaves—the sight of the  
orchards alone would have been well  
worth the journey. The stage ended  
at the house of our host, Lo Ching  
Shan Chai, so christened by the late  
Emperor. In English the name  
sounds elaborate, though it is cer-  
tainly appropriate, the Nature Lover's  
house. The stage ended at the house  
of our host, Lo Ching Shan Chai, so  
christened by the late Emperor. In  
English the name sounds elaborate,  
though it is certainly appropriate, the  
Nature Lover's house. The stage  
ended at the house of our host, Lo  
Ching Shan Chai, so christened by  
the late Emperor. In English the  
name sounds elaborate, though it is  
certainly appropriate, the Nature  
Lover's house.

Below a mountain stream rushed,  
leaving its way between trees and  
boulders with here and there a  
smooth sheet of water. . . . The view  
from the dwelling house itself was  
set against a primrose sky. Half a  
mile up a steep glen on the other  
side of the stream the temple of our  
host was dedicated. "To all great men  
who loved nature." The tablets of  
Kao, Shelley, Walt Whitman and  
Shakespeare, among English-speak-  
ing nature-lovers, and many another  
great one from every nation, were  
there in company with two fine old  
Buddhas who, when the village  
temple was overtaken by destruction,  
had found a refuge here. —RACHEL  
WHEATCROFT, in "Siam and Cambodia  
In Pen and Pencil."

As we realize that all righteous  
activity is part of the Father's busi-  
ness, and relate our sense of activi-  
ty with this source of power, the  
meant that may be invested with  
dignity. When we realize that we  
are being guided by divine Mind, all  
work becomes service. In God's uni-  
versal plan there can be no wasted  
talents, for there is the right place  
for each idea. Sometimes it may  
demand much patience to wait and  
see this demonstrated; but if we  
steadfastly maintain these spiritual  
facts and wait, never doubting, divine  
Love will work out our problem.

Discouragement and discontent may  
attempt to confuse and bewilder one  
who has resolved to work out his  
problem by spiritual means; but as  
material concepts are surrendered, it  
will become easier to think spiri-  
tually. This spiritual thinking is based  
on the eternal facts of God's omni-  
potence, ever-presence, unchanging wis-  
dom, and intelligence. Fear of evil  
must give place to trust in good.  
Fear of lack, fear of the future, re-  
gret for lost opportunities, self-  
depreciation—all these must give  
place to the acknowledgment of God,  
divine Mind, as the only power.

With the realization that true be-  
ing is in and of God, it is seen that  
all activity proceeds from divine  
Mind, and that man works because  
God works. Whether engaged in do-  
mestic duties, writing a book or de-  
livering a lecture, each can think of  
his work as an expression of the one  
intelligence, the divine Mind. No be-  
lief of drudgery or routine can enter  
into the daily task if it is done gladly  
and gratefully as part of the Father's  
business. Divine law is revealed in  
the promise, "Thou hast been faithful  
over a few things, I will make thee  
ruler over many things;" and this  
promise is fulfilled in proportion as  
we fulfill its conditions.

Divine Mind will guide those who  
are ready and waiting for divine  
guidance. This requires doing the  
task at hand gratefully, joyfully, and  
to the best of one's ability, even  
though it may seem a humble one;  
and doing it without bitterness, self-  
pity, or rebellion. Calm trust in  
God's unchanging purposes will lead  
us into congenial work and harmoni-  
ous surroundings.

The correct way to heal wrong con-  
ditions is to know the truth about  
God and man. "Thou hast set my  
feet in a large room," sang the Psalmist.  
We need the mental outlook of a  
great writer, the sense of the station  
we are in, whatever our task may  
be in the world's work, in order that  
we may prove that we are about our  
Father's business. Day by day we  
can learn to fulfill God's requirement,  
by reflecting more accurately, honesty,  
purity, and loving-kindness; and the  
world is in need of all these things.

In another column will be found a trans-  
lation of this article into Greek.

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# Art News and Comment

## Art and the Public

MOST people seem to be sincerely desirous of understanding art, and are continually seeking beauty after their own fashion. The great majority, however, feel a lack of confidence in the search, not only as to the best course to pursue, but as to goal to be attained, with the result that only a small talk about art, and this, as a rule, to very little purpose.

Art, as a consequence, suffers most from its friends, or those who think they are its friends. We all know instinctively that no painter can be as great as his warmest admirers claim, and that novelty should not do with quality. Since a true work of art, like a good book, gains, rather than loses, with the passage of time, we know that a picture is not necessarily inferior because it was painted two years ago, nor superb because it was painted this week.

The best that can be expected of an art that is produced to satisfy the craving of society for something that is constantly changing, and ever new, is that it shall rank with the "best sellers," and all understand what slight literary merit most of these have. The corresponding type of art has, however, even less of lasting quality, for the painting of a picture does not require the constant industry necessary for writing a book, leaving all matters of inspiration aside.

More industry is, of course, not a particularly exalted virtue, but it must have a certain amount of honesty and sincerity behind it. Pictures painted to satisfy a feeling—demand can have neither of these qualities, and the type of admiration which calls them forth and builds up the demand for their production can also be neither honest nor sincere.

If, as some say, few think for themselves, this is even more noticeable in art than elsewhere, for few have the courage to express personal preferences that are really personal preferences. The difficulty is that few care to take the time to arrive at an intelligent conclusion, and get prejudices instead of opinions.

One does not pick up a book in a bookshop, glance at two or three pages in 30 seconds' time, and lay it down with the remark that it is not worth reading. One usually devotes several hours of thought to selecting an automobile, though it is far less difficult to go wrong on automobiles than pictures. In a picture gallery, however, one sees people walking steadily by the exhibits and saying, immediately upon glancing at a painting, that it is or is not good. A true critic or a true artist will never do a thing like that.

How should a work of art be judged? What has it to do with nature, and what with beauty? Should it, or should it not be intelligible, and why does the artist wish to produce it?

In the first place there must always be community of interest between the artist and his public; without this even a masterpiece will not be appreciated. An idea totally outside of our experience simply does not register, as illustrated by the farmer who said, when shown a hippopotamus, "There ain't no such animal." If the animal's keeper had then proceeded to explain the Chinese explanation of the technical presentation of the subject matter.

It is not too much for us to expect, then, that if the artist, if he be painting for a public, shall choose something for a subject that the public is acquainted with, and then shall

so present it that it will be intelligible. The explanation of the painting, in other words, should be in itself, and not in a comment on it written either by the painter or a critic, for critics are notoriously prejudiced and unreliable.

This does not mean that a picture should immediately about its meaning at one. Sometimes a much admired poem seems fully understood only after years of acquaintance. It is the same way with pictures. The study of works of art is an educational process even though it cannot be mathematically expressed. One's perceptions become sharpened through observation, and there is no such thing as one's taste standing still. It will constantly change and broaden, and the type of art that is behind it the inquiry is carried on in open-minded fashion.

Of course if one approaches a picture and says immediately, "I do or do not like this," then searches for reasons to support his statement, they may easily be found, but they will be good reasons. That was the trouble with Ruskin as a critic. A

### "SPRING PLOWING"



Courtesy of the Art Center, New York City  
Print by J. J. Lankes in the June Exhibition of Wood Engravings by Selected Artists at the Art Center, New York City.

## A Primer on Painting

Elementary Principles of Landscape Painting, by John F. Carlson, N. A. Mountain Lake Park, Maryland: National Publishing Society, 34.

IT is a subject of regret that many outstanding practitioners of the arts neglect to set down what they have learned for the benefit of others. For the experience of others goes far toward shortening the young artist's period of apprenticeship. Particularly can the man who has arrived help the beginner understand what is fundamental in his work, and so hasten his progress toward simplicity. No approach from the learner can now be laid at the door of John F. Carlson, for this long-established painter has set forth the essentials of landscape painting, as he has mastered it, in a book that is of interest alike to the layman and to the student-artist.

Mr. Carlson has written what he calls a primer on painting. He holds that art, properly speaking, cannot be taught, and therefore, cannot be learned. Only certain means can be discussed. The way to study an art is to practice it, and the teacher can provide certain helps that "will give a fulcrum to the lever of practice."

Mr. Carlson makes it plain that he discusses fundamentals as a means, not as an end in themselves. Eventually these fundamentals should be so absorbed by the student that they are eventually to support that it would require much digging to disclose them. He believes that art teaching in the past has made the mistake of concentrating too much on curriculum, and that this emphasis has caused the present uprisings against what is called academic training. Beginners have been technically over-equipped and overloaded, and turned out as criss-crossed, not as simple. What about the aspirations of a student who honors the teacher with the kind of thing the teacher wanted? Months, not years, are sufficient for work in an antique class. Then, at once into the life class to experience the joy of the moving, colorful figure, and into the fields and woods with their fleeting kaleidoscope of color and light.

"The beginner in painting," Mr. Carlson says, in discussing a familiar youthful aspect of all artist's work, "begins by copying nature in all literalness, leaving nothing out and putting nothing in. He makes it look like the place, person or thing. By and by he will grasp the essentials and arrange them in a more powerful, significant whole and let the rest go by. And it is wonderful to know that these essentials will be essential to him only (wherein lies the secret of originality). Another man will choose another group of essentials out of the same found of inspiration."

Mr. Carlson divides his book into 12 chapters, taking up a theory of angles and consequent values, design, light and the unity of tones, aerial perspective, linear perspective, emotional value of color, trees, clouds, expressive properties of line and mass in composition, line, the use of accidental material, technical procedures and memory work. From

more violent partisans of a narrow point of view cannot be found, but he was so sincere and honest in what he conceived to be his love for art that he did a great deal of good, in spite of many injustices, by getting people interested to form their own opinions.

We do not take any permanent pleasure in trashy music, cheap books or ramshackle plays, and we don't really admire most of the pictures we see in galleries or which hang on our walls. This is only another way of saying that more of the pictures that we own have been carelessly purchased or have been given to us by friends who were by no means connoisseurs of art. We no longer feel it necessary to wear disfiguring neckties merely because they were gifts, and there is just as little reason for hanging an undesirable picture. It appears, then, that the public is less discriminating in its judgment of painting and sculpture than in other matters, and confuses a pretty color or a clever trick of brushwork with lasting values.

In arranging their houses nowadays many people hang a picture on the wall merely as a "spot of color." This is as right as far as it goes, because color is very essential, but the spot of color should be produced by a good picture. The public should demand first, that the artist have something to say, and second, that he know how to say it intelligibly. If these two requirements are borne in mind the selection and appreciation of worthwhile pictures will become increasingly easier and more absorbing. Qualities will become apparent that were not even suspected before, and, conversely, pictures that once seemed noble to us will be seen as hollow structures of tricky technique.

All this study of the work of artists will throw us back the more strongly on nature which has given them the subjects and materials of their craft, for painting is a craft. With a more sensitive eye we shall perceive that nature is so overabundant in her gifts that the artist can never use more than a very small proportion of what he sees, and that he often uses this merely as a basis for improvisation, which is perfectly right and proper. We shall see that beauty is more or less a matter of personal opinion and that it is not always essential to art. We shall then begin to make our own selections and discriminations, and to feel that way we may share the creative feeling of the artist even if we never put it on canvas.

CHARLES FARNES KELLEY.

## Wilhelm Leibl

Berlin  
Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE spacious rooms of the Berlin Academy of Art there is an exhibition of the works of the German painter, Wilhelm Leibl. He was born in Cologne in 1844 of Bavarian stock, and passed on in 1900 in the village in Bavaria, where he had lived for 25 years.

Leibl was long highly appreciated in France, and his wider fame really began in Paris, where the French art critics called him "the German Holbein." In his native Germany he was not recognized. His unsensational work was overshadowed by that of Lenbach and Böcklin, the most famous German painters during Leibl's day. But their reputations are gradually fading. Wilhelm Leibl is now regarded by many as one of the three finest German painters of the nineteenth century, the others being Meissner and Mares.

The comprehensive collection of pictures, comprising more than 200 paintings alone, is doubly welcome to those who wish to renew acquaintance with the scattered examples of Leibl, or to gain a fuller knowledge from a sweeping view of his life work. Most of these paintings come from private and public collections all over Europe. Many of them are familiar to the public in the cheap prints made from the originals. The exhibition was first shown in the artist's native city, Cologne, which owns one of the finest collections of Leibl's works.

More than one way Leibl was a typical product of the nineteenth century: he was solid, a worker, full of character, possessed of integrity, and deeply religious in feeling. He was also conscientious. This characteristic of the artist can be illustrated by the fact that he spent almost four years perfecting his famous picture, "Three Women in Church," which now hangs in the Kunsthalle at Hamburg. It is one of the best examples of Leibl's naturalistic art, which, during his later period, varied little except in sheer quality.

But although Leibl was a naturalistic painter he was not a materialist. He was religious in temperament, although this is not revealed in the subjects of his art. He went to daily life for his subject matter generally, but from all his work it is easy to see that he sought to reveal the heart of things and not their mechanistic construction; his self-chosen subjects, shut off from movements, he worked toward a self-sought perfection. He was never tired of perfecting his handiwork, never weary of giving one more tiny touch to make a harmonious whole. Leibl was a simple painter far removed from the complicated problems of his day. He was a simple man working out the gift which had been bestowed upon him.

Leibl's main work seems to have been fairly evenly divided between portraits of people in country society or studies of the Bavarian peasantry. Although he loved nature, which supplied his means of recreation, he never made nature the object of his art. It is interesting to note the dullness of his rare landscapes when compared with the inner power expressed by his paintings of human beings. And here is the clue to the work of Leibl. He

### "STREET IN PORTO MORIZIO"



Courtesy of the Canon Galleries, Boston, Mass.  
From an Etching by John Taylor Arms.

## Everybody's Gallery

By E. C. SHERBURNE

### Third Dimensional Films

IN the new columns of this issue appears a description of the new third dimensional motion picture films that were recently shown with success to an invited audience in New York. Instead of being stereoscopic in the ordinary sense of the word, these films achieve an approach to the means of human vision in that they record the shadow relations out of which objects are modeled in space in a succession of images that are altered no faster than human eyes can follow them, seven or eight times a second. This is a reversal of the scheme at the base of ordinary motion picture images, which are shown at the rate of 16 a second to give the illusion of motion. The new films, by means of a special double lens camera, obtain images that equally need to move, and have the added quality of apparent depth.

### More Light in Film Plays

With the multiplication of problems that have been heaped upon studio technicians by the advent of dialogue films, one can scarcely ask more of the photographer than that they have mastered their newest devices for recording sound. However, it will not be long before ways will be discovered for getting more light into the pictures, which are often too dim nowadays. It is expected that the old sun arcs will be too noisy for use in making talkies, and so the weaker incandescent lamps had to be employed. This limitation, however, like many others that at first were thought to be inherent in the making of talking pictures, will be overcome, it is expected, by a new device that has been made to keep the sun arcs from sputtering and is already close to perfection.

### Cleveland Artists

The sum of \$17,784.65 was realized from sales at the recent eleventh annual exhibition of works by Cleveland Artists and Craftsmen at the Cleveland Museum of Art. Many of the pictures and prints shown were drawn out by the offer of prizes for Cleveland subjects. These prizes, which have been offered for a number of years, are having the effect of making residents of the city realize the beauty of many purely utilitarian forms—foundries, gasometers, grain elevators and unpretentious bridges. Near Boston there is a chemical works that presents a series of array of magnificent related forms in the shape of pyramids of sulphur in various stages of manufacture into acids. Typing these gray, brown and yellow mounds together, as it were, is a trestle with a traveling crane that swings into every corner. Seen at a distance one involuntarily exclaims at the gigantic mass of the anchorages, standing out with unaccustomed clearness because they still carry the red paint put on at the steel mill to prevent rust. More than one artist has remarked that this red should be retained in the completed bridge, the greater to heighten the public enjoyment of the magnificent span, with its gigantic towers. And now the American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc., has established two plans for the purpose of increasing interest in the building of artistic bridges. The first calls for a cash prize to engineering and architectural students who offer the "most aesthetic solution of a theoretical bridge problem," and the second is the selection of the most artistic steel bridge erected during the last year.

### Recession of Color

On the far western plains of the United States it is easy to observe the rule of recession of color that is the dominant tone of the landscape on the elements of landscape painting. For a broad space stretching as far as the railroad track the general tone is yellow. This merges into a middle distance band of color, in which the dominant tone is red, and this in turn gives way, in the distance to a band of blue. Walk across these plains, however, and the yellow band always remains under foot, with the red middle distance and blue distance always keeping their due atmospheric place in the background.

### High Lights in Photography

Again, something could be done about toning down obtrusive high lights in a photograph scene, where the emphasis of light is undesirable. Not long ago I saw a long motion picture scene played by a boy and girl under the white globe of a lamp. The lamp was in sight at all times, was because of its conspicuous whiteness the most aggressive value in the scene, and was therefore a distracting element that greatly marred a scene in which the highest light values should have been the faces of the two players.

### Billboard Slogan

The columnist of the Evening Sun, New York, offers this anti-billboard slogan for the Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr. contest: "Not socks and pills, but rocks and rills."

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## DAILY FEATURES

## One Minute Biographies.



Who: GENERAL (SIR WILLIAM) HOWE.

Where: England and America.  
When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An English general, familiarly known for the part he played in the War of American Independence. Leaving England, he entered the army and received frequent promotions until, in 1775, he had reached the rank of lieutenant-general. It is said that he greeted with some disinclination his appointment to succeed General Gage as head of the British forces in the American colonies; and early in that experience there occurred, on June 17, 1775, the Battle of Bunker Hill which, though a British victory, opened the eyes of the British to the character of the stern American resistance. General Howe was concerned, too, in the campaign on Long Island, which resulted in his taking of New York City. The career of General Howe has presented an enigma to historians, some explaining his behavior in one way, some in another. It seems certain that his own personal feeling was one of friendliness to America. Several times his Government delegated him to extend the olive branch, but such opportunities for conciliation were met with refusal on the part of the colonists. There are reasons to show that Howe did not always press his advantages against the American forces. He more than once allowed General Washington to slip through his fingers, and there remains the unsolved mystery of that elaborately scheduled expedition up the Hudson River, whereby General Howe was to have joined his forces with those of General Burgoyne and St. Leger at Albany. General Howe simply never started. No one quite knows why, but many prefer to believe that Howe never received his orders. At any rate, we may safely set him down a friend at heart to the cause of the American colonies.

## A Quotation for Today

"It is not how great a thing we do, but how well we do the things we have to do, that puts us in the noble brotherhood of artists."—HALLIBURTON.

## Odds and Ends

## Witenagemot

In Anglo-Saxon days the English parliamentary body was known as the Witenagemot, or assembly of "wise men." This body made the laws, levied the taxes and acted as a supreme court of justice.

## For Airplane Refrigerators

Balsa wood, one of the lightest woods known, is used in making refrigerators to be installed in airplanes.

## New Cotton Substitute

A new cotton substitute is being developed from a South American plant, its discovery being due to its use by birds in making their nests.

## Troy

Ninety per cent of the collars worn in the United States are made in Troy, N. Y., which was also the original home of the steam laundry.

## Smoke Screen and Silk

Tin tetrachloride, a combination of tin and chlorine, used during the World War to produce smoke screens, is now employed in dyeing and weighting silks.



A very small folding plane has been designed for a musical composer for use while traveling.

## Milan's Telephones

Milan is said to be the only city in Europe now having all automatic telephones.

## I Record only the Sunny Hours



## May Day

A young woman, principal of a school for younger children, hinted two weeks before May Day that it would be nice if on that day the pupils would bring flowers to the school for distribution to those in the vicinity who had no flowers of their own, and who perhaps seldom received them from others.

Her surprise and delight can hardly be described upon finding such a wealth of bright blossoms as was heaped before her on the appointed morning by bright-eyed little ones enthusiastic over the prospect of sharing their happiness with others. There were enough flowers to send beautiful bouquets to 45 persons. Each gift carried the message: "Loving thoughts and good wishes from . . .", the name of the grade sending to that person being added. Two older boys took a big hamper of flowers to two elderly ladies and a man who lived several miles from the school. Six bunches of flowers were sent to an elderly ladies' home. Another found its way to an alcoholic victim. The boy who suggested him said: "Maybe he's not so good, but we might make him good just by sending our flowers to him." His expressions of surprise and delight left no room for doubt.

One who could not see the flowers was known to like a sweet-smelling variety of red carnations. A bunch of those were sent to him, and their fragrance brought smiles of gratitude. A woman's face was seen to light up with a smile for the first time since a recent sorrow. A hospital received its quota of the flowers, and every elderly person in the neighborhood was remembered. How happy were the children in distributing their dainty gifts! How graciously and generously they gave of their love, their smiles and their flowers! When the last flower was gone on its mission of love, and the feeling of "well done" was being entertained by the principal, the children were seen to be more excited than ever. And why?

Just then a boy from another room came in. He had a handsome basket of flowers. These he presented to the wondering principal. There was a note for her. It read: "We are willing to send all the flowers to old people, sick people or sad people. This basket is for one who reminds us to remember all these other people. You love flowers: we love you." She had little heart to stop the enthusiastic ovation which greeted her as she finished reading the note.

## In Lighter Vein



Assistant (in mammoth stores, waiting for change for 10c. note, impatiently): "They're a long time, aren't they?" Lady from Country (encouragingly): "Perhaps they're sending out for it."

## Lazily Workers

An elderly lady in Egypt was being shown round the Pyramids. "Madam," said the guide impressively as they halted opposite one of the mighty erections, "it took nearly 2000 years to build this."

"I can quite believe it," rejoined the visitor vigorously. "Our workmen at home are very nearly as bad."—Pearson's.

## Wasted Effort

"For ten years, ten long and lean years," cried the writer, "I have been writing this drama, changing a word here, a line there, working on it till I was weary from the toll."

"Too bad, too bad," the producer murmured. "All work and no play."—Tit-Bits.

## The Answer

Candidate's Supporter (gradually winding up): "So, I ask you, how much longer are you going to put up with this bunbun?"

Chairman (sotto voce): "You've got exactly another five minutes, Mr. Woods."—Passing Show.

## The Breach

O. C. (to recruit): "You must remember that we are a big family and that you must have confidence in the elders of the regiment. I am father of the regiment. Do you understand?" Recruit: "Yes, Dad."—Passing Show.

## Some Day—Perhaps!

"Do you live in the city?" "No, just outside the city limits—we've moved to the 350th floor."

## A Merry-Go-Round

"Your girl friend goes around a good deal, doesn't she?" "Yes, in social circles."

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



This afternoon I was stretched out on the lawn and was about to doze off to sleep when I heard a loud roar of some kind—

Now where have I heard that before, and where is it coming from? I said to myself—



It was getting louder and louder, but still I couldn't figure out what it was or where it was coming from—



Then suddenly the Boss rushed out of the house and pointed up to the sky, and said: "Look Snubs! There she goes!"

And I looked and there was a big airplane like the one the Boss and I rode in scooting through the air!

## THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What does "Interdependence Day" commemorate?—Editorial . . . . . 20
2. What sum has been appropriated to put the new Hoover Farm Bill into effect?—News Section . . . . . 20
3. How much has the United States gained through the dry law, according to Irving Fisher?—World News Column . . . . . 20
4. What color are blackberries when they are green?—Random Ramblings . . . . . 20
5. How can plants be carried through dry weather without artificial watering?—Gardening Page . . . . . 20

## Grade Yourself

What Is Your Percentage?

## A Word a Day

## Magnify

We find that this word has been used in two senses, which seem at first thought to be quite different, but on second thought appear as logical growths from the parent root. The Latin *magnus* means "great," and *facere* is "to make or do." Hence literally the combination is to make greater, to increase in size, amount, extent or importance. Since it is hard to set a limit to such increase, it has sometimes come to represent exaggeration, making things seem greater than they really are. Applied in a general way, we find this characteristic a benefit rather than a hindrance; the lens of a telescope, for instance, increases the apparent dimensions of the object looked at, enlarging or magnifying it to the eye. Practically all the Romance languages, however, have used this word or its equivalent in the Biblical sense of "to extol." To magnify thus emphasizes the idea of enlarging one's veneration for things holy or beloved. The first syllable of *magnify* is stressed, sound as in *am*, *as* in *hill*, *y* as in *my*. "Remember that thou magnify his work." (Job 36: 24.)

## Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

## Brevities

Hamorist: The writer of an article on aviation declares that man can now do anything a bird does. Except, of course, that he has not yet mastered the art of sitting comfortably on a barbed-wire fence.

Abram Hecson Journal: Men aren't knighted in America, but it means about the same thing when they get their first invitation to address a graduation.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: In the search for a new naval yard, it might not be amiss to try the golden rule.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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## EDITORIALS

### Getting Back to the Starting Point

WHATEVER may be the result of the effort made by William F. Borah, Republican Senator from Idaho, to induce the Senate to confine tariff legislation at the present session of Congress to a readjustment of those schedules affecting agricultural and related products, it will be quite generally agreed that the resolution proposing to commit the Senate to such a course is both courageous and commendable. The proposal of the Idaho Senator, made in open session, to instruct the Finance Committee, in its deliberations, to confine itself to such schedules, seconds the effort of William H. King, Democratic Senator from Utah, a member of the Finance Committee, to convince his colleagues that they should commit themselves voluntarily to such a restriction. The King resolution was tabled upon motion of Senator James Couzens, Republican, of Michigan.

In so far as it was possible to outline legislation at the extraordinary session of Congress, this was done by President Hoover when he requested, or advised, that only limited revision of tariff schedules should be attempted. The House bill can hardly be said to propose only limited revision. It is insisted in behalf of the farmers that the amendments agreed upon in the House would not benefit agriculture as a whole, but on the other hand would, as in the case of higher sugar duties, impose heavier burdens without compensating benefits.

The Borah resolution, if adopted, would assure the completion of the work of the session much earlier than would be possible were it attempted to deal with all the schedules embraced in the House tariff bill. There is no unanimous demand for a general revising of the tariff schedules. The country as a whole, as well as the Administration, is committed to the enactment of legislation designed to be helpful to agriculture. The obligation of Congress implies adherence to such a program. To the extent that Senator Borah aids in completing this work, he is rendering conspicuous service to the Nation.

### Health Foods

IN THE official record for June, 1929, of the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration of the Federal Department of Agriculture, emphatic disclaimer is made of the healing properties of "health foods" and "life grains," so called, which are today so generally advertised. The administration holds that the use of the word "health" in the advertisement of foods constitutes misbranding under the Food and Drug Act, since it implies curative properties in addition to the common nutritive qualities of such foods, which the foods in question do not possess.

W. G. Campbell of the administration says of the situation: "The label claims on these products are such that the consumer is led to believe that our normal diet is sorely deficient in such vital substances as vitamins and minerals, and that these so-called health foods are absolutely necessary to conserve life and health." The administration, accordingly, has issued warnings to the manufacturers of the health products that labels must conform to the facts of the contents of the packages as disclosed by actual laboratory tests. There is no objection to the calling of foods wholesome if they meet the requirement of wholesome food; but to state or imply that they contain some ingredient not usually found in foods, necessary to the maintenance of health, is misleading and reprehensible. Of the serious nature of reliance on such means for restoring or maintaining health, Mr. Campbell says that so-called health-giving biscuits, foods and waters are a waste of money if purchased for their curative properties.

Selling of mineral waters, either natural or imitative, also comes in for a share of the warning, especially when such waters are advertised for their alleged curative qualities. A third group falling under the condemnation of the administration contains certain candies, salt containing iodine, food materials with phosphate added, chewing gum containing phenolphthalein, and other substances said to furnish certain properties in which water supply may be deficient. It is a hopeful sign of an efficient administration of this bureau of the Department of Agriculture that positive means are being taken to protect the public. The public has the situation in hand, and the word of wisdom is a safe guide.

### Who Did Discover America?

WHILE the House of Representatives at Washington would not care, presumably, to commit itself definitely to an answer, it went on record lately as discrediting the claim for Leif Ericson. A number of distinguished personages, among them ex-President Coolidge, have indulged the fancy that the doughty Norseman was actually the first white man to tread American soil. Contrariwise, others have believed in Christopher Columbus or in some nameless son of ancient Erin, who is credited with having sailed his nutshell coracle far westward across the Atlantic. Still, taking it by and large, Leif Ericson was a plausible solution to the problem.

But it seems the matter is once again under dispute. A resolution was before the House which, if passed, would authorize President

Hoover to accept an invitation from Iceland to attend the one-thousandth anniversary of the Althing, or Parliament, which met first in the year 930, and so ranks as the earliest parliamentary body in history. Moreover, the resolution would have involved the erection in the United States of another statue to Leif Ericson, by way of compliment to Iceland and recognition of its anniversary. Yet, at the first mention of the explorer's name, the House was in an uproar.

"Doesn't the gentleman know that many historians of repute attribute the discovery of America to an Irishman in the sixth century?" "But the weight of historical authority favors Columbus as the discoverer."

In the end, it seemed likely that the President would be permitted to erect the statue, though the name of its subject would be stricken from the bill. One awaits with bated breath the action of the Senate. Meanwhile, how should one behave toward an already existing statue of the giant Norseman, supposing one encounters it on his beaten path? One must believe in some discoverer of America. Perhaps it was George Washington. For a Venezuelan has proposed that the United States be known as "Washingtonlandia."

### Agriculture's Integrity Preserved

WITH the approval by President Hoover of the agricultural relief bill passed by both houses of Congress by an almost unanimous vote, there begins in the United States what may prove to be a new era in farm production and farm marketing. In exactly two months after the convening of the special session of Congress, called chiefly for the purpose of writing the Administration's farm policy into law, there has been accomplished that which, a month ago, was threatened with defeat at the hands of the Democratic minority and the so-called La Follette Republicans. Indeed, upon two occasions the proponents of a direct bounty in the guise of tariff debentures succeeded in blocking progress of the farm bill by their insistence upon the bounty feature which the Senate had injected into the bill.

To the House of Representatives is due full credit for its consistent action in adhering to the constructive program which its committee outlined in conformity with the campaign pledges made by Mr. Hoover and accepted with approval by the voters in many of the states whose senators sought to compel the adoption of the bounty plan. But it is quite likely that at no time since November last was there a probability that the Democratic-Insurgent bloc in the Senate would prevail. Those who opposed the House-Administration plan must have realized from the beginning that a measure already disapproved by the President would inevitably receive an official veto. Even the most eloquent and insistent advocates of the debenture would not care to return to their constituencies charged with having defeated a constructive farm relief measure. Failing to coerce or intimidate either the President or the House of Representatives, the objecting senators, with but a handful of protesting dissenters, voted for the conference bill, which is virtually the measure originally passed by the House.

The outcome will be counted a distinct victory for President Hoover. He courageously withstood the assaults of an organized and powerful opposition in the Senate, conscious that his position was supported by the American people from whom he had received a direct mandate. His would not have been the responsibility had the program agreed upon failed as a result of senatorial action. But a less courageous person in his position might, under the pressure exerted, have yielded at a critical juncture.

The relief measure which has become law bears no clause imposing either the debenture or equalization fee provisions. It is, upon its face, economically sound, it is believed, but as a distinct departure in national legislative procedure it is, in a sense, experimental. This is so because its successful administration and operation depend upon two important human factors. Those to be chosen as members of the Federal Farm Board will be called upon to make a practical application of a theoretical relief measure accepted as sound, but the efficacy or efficiency of which must be proved. Likewise, it remains to be proved how generally and how genuinely the American farmers and their allies in related industries will enter into the plan of co-operative marketing and distribution. The success of the method adopted will be proved by its practical application.

### Too Many Home Runs?

ALTHOUGH plenty of sound arguments may be put forth on the question whether the lively, or "rabbit," ball is serving the best interests of baseball, few persons take exception to the statement that the emphasis placed on powerful hitting, as a result of the lively ball, is alienating the attention of baseball followers from the finer intricacies of the game. Is the thrill of the cry, "Over the fence!" that once rocked the ball parks, and still does on occasion, losing its flavor? If it is—and there are not a few who think so—then it is because home-run hitting is no longer a novelty, but a steady diet.

Yesterday the fan went to see players like "Ty" Cobb display their speed, stamina and skill in various departments of the game, which required for adequate appreciation a knowledge of "inside" baseball. Today, who cares about base stealing, for instance, although it is one of the most skillful maneuvers in baseball? It is still a part of the game, to be sure; but, like other one-time features, it has retreated steadily as a scoring factor before the advance of heavy hitting.

It is recognized that demand creates supply, and from this standpoint it has been intimated in baseball circles that, in the great outburst of strong hitting, the follower of the game is receiving only that for which he has clamored. This may be true, so far as it goes, but have not the fans been educated to place the emphasis on hitting? Everyone knows that when "Babe" Ruth began to hit the balls over the fence with amazing regularity, fans flocked to the parks in thousands just to witness his hitting. There was a general awakening to the drawing power of long hitting, and then the "rabbit" ball appeared. It is true that fans enjoy heavy hitting. But whether they enjoy it to the oblivion of almost

everything else that baseball has to offer is a question still open for debate. The discussion now evident in favor of bringing an even livelier ball into competition is a farther step away from good baseball.

### The Alcock Trail

NO MORE fitting event could mark the anniversary of the first nonstop flight across the Atlantic than that which occurred by happy circumstance on June 14. In London a group was at luncheon to pay tribute to Sir Arthur W. Brown, who with Sir John Alcock flew from Newfoundland to Ireland just ten years ago. Meanwhile the French monoplane Yellow Bird was making its roaring way through the skies, to land on the shores of Spain in the seventeenth successful transatlantic crossing by heavier-than-air craft.

Great as has been the development of aviation within this ten years, the accomplishment of Alcock and Brown still ranks among the most outstanding of transoceanic flights. When they climbed into the open cockpit of their Vickers-Vimy biplane, Brown's parting word was, "We'll hang our hats on the wireless towers at Clifden." And they could have done it, for when they landed, the towers rose ahead of them. Only Lindbergh and Brock and Schlee have equaled this exactness of navigation.

The fact that the Yellow Bird, in its notable flight, did not reach Le Bourget is probably due in a large measure to the stowaway who secreted himself in the plane. Assolant, Lefevre and Lotti were forced down by lack of gasoline. Without the additional weight of the selfish lad who was willing to jeopardize the flight to gain a false and fictitious fame, they might well have carried out their schedule. It is unfortunate that the youth has had the temerity to mention the name of Lindbergh as the inspiration for such an ignoble act.

The world, however, has ample cause for rejoicing in the performance of the Yellow Bird, which adds another chapter to the nonstop-voluminous record of successful transoceanic flights. Every such accomplishment increases the evidence of aviation's value. But these immediate successes should not detract from the recognized necessity of vast improvements in the art of flying before the Atlantic will have fully proved its value as a laboratory of aviation.

### Sir Nigel's Operatic Experiment

FOR some years now Sir Nigel Playfair's revivals of half-forgotten light operas have been one of the most delightful features of London's entertainments. But in one respect his current production—Offenbach's "La Vie Parisienne"—has an interest and a novelty that were not to be found even in "The Beggar's Opera." For though the music of "La Vie Parisienne" is by the nineteenth century composer of "The Tales of Hoffman," the libretto is written by A. P. Herbert, who belongs most definitely to the twentieth.

The standard "book" of the play has been entirely scrapped, and a completely fresh version of the story, more in accord with modern notions of humor, has been produced by Mr. Herbert, who has not read a single line of the original script. This is an enterprise distinctly to be commended, for, notoriously, fashions in humor change almost as quickly as fashions in dress. Even Shakespeare cannot escape this misfortune. Who, with his hand upon his heart, can say that he finds Touchstone funny?

But the example might be profitably followed far beyond the realms of comic opera. People of late have been wondering why grand opera does not flourish in England. Certainly the reason is not that England lacks competent artists, for British singers sustain many of the most strenuous rôles in the continental opera houses. Nor is it entirely that in England there is no state or municipal subsidy for opera. Neither is there for the drama, which yet continues to prosper. Is it not possible that one of the causes why grand opera does not enjoy a strong hold on the affections of the English people as a whole is the absurd puerility of most libretti? The stories these libretti tell are often tolerable enough, but the words in which they are unfolded are unbelievably feeble.

So much is this so that many people regard music-drama as an impossible hybrid, and condemn opera as a "garish composite." This is an extreme and unjust view, for Greek drama was saturated with music, but the lack of attention which most opera composers have shown toward their libretti has done something to make it plausible. "Anything will do for a story," said Rameau; "here, give me the Dutch Gazette." That is not the way to raise opera to the level of an art by the perfect blending of music and poetry, as in "The Ring." The words require as much care and labor and ability as the tunes if the whole is to be a success.

### Editorial Notes

If there still are those who argue that states should have discretionary power to say whether they shall support and enforce the Constitution, including the Eighteenth Amendment, it may surprise them to know that George Washington settled that question during the Whisky Insurrection of 1794. Support of the Constitution, he showed, is binding on all state bodies as well as all individuals.

How many of those persons who started standing in line at 4 a. m., in order to buy the first of the stamps commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of Thomas A. Edison's perfection of the incandescent lamp, made use of Mr. Edison's invention to dress by?

Beginning July 1, it will cost aliens \$20, instead of \$5, to become citizens of the United States. Most of those who have been through the mill, however, will testify that no money could correctly measure the value received.

Aeronautics has still much to achieve, for recent motion-picture tests made in Paris show that swallows can fly three times as fast as the best pursuit planes in the French army!

The New York Evening Journal wasn't far wrong when recently it classified whisky and gin with morphine, cocaine and other drug poisons.

## The Adventures of a Modern Robinson Crusoe

ONE sunny morning last August the Norwegian naval guardship, Michael Sars, anchored at the southern end of one of the most desolate and least known islands of the Svalbard group, the Hope Island, about 130 English miles to the east of the South Cape of Spitzbergen. Ice, strong current, heavy sea, and numerous dangerous shoals not shown on any charts made landing very difficult, especially on the west coast, where the mountains in many places rise nearly vertically to a height of 350 meters. So little known is the island that since it was discovered some 300 years ago it has been placed in no less than eight different positions on the charts, and even now its position has not been finally fixed—poor island.

The Michael Sars was in search of the airplane Latham, with the famous Norwegian arctic explorer Roald Amundsen, the famous French aviator Guilbaud, and four others, who disappeared mysteriously on June 18 last year on their flight from Norway to Spitzbergen to save General Nobil and the crew of the ill-fated airship Italia. The admiral's order was to search the island for the Latham and its crew. Accordingly the captain and some of the crew went ashore to begin the search at the southern end. There was a miserable little hut on the beach here, built some years ago by trappers spending the winter on the island.

As the captain entered the gloomy room of the hut, the floor of which was covered with snow and ice, he perceived, written in big letters in chalk on some wretched remains of a bed, in Norwegian and English: "S O S!!! I am alone on the island without food, without gun or other supplies. S O S August 1928. A. W. van H., Jr." And an arrow, drawn in chalk on the wall, pointed to a corner of the room, where a letter was fastened to the wall. The letter, written in bad Norwegian and quite good English, ran thus:

I am here alone on the island without provision, gun or other supplies. S. O. S. August, 1928. There are three houses on the east coast. If you don't find me in the most northerly house then I'll be in the mountain looking after the birds. I am a Dutchman that should travel alone from South Cape Spitzbergen to Advent Bay. By a mistake they put me on the wrong coast! Please look after me (signals). The man who finds me will get big recompense. If no help comes I'll try to build a small boat and travel to Northeastland, etc. Advent Bay via Himolencroon. It is dangerous. In the most northerly house you will find a letter to my wife. I implore you to forward it!!!! A. W. van H., Jr. August, 1928.

Immediately the other two huts were searched, but although there were numerous fresh footprints in the sand and other signs of recent human habitation, yet no human being appeared.

Food, matches and letters were deposited on the following morning. So the Michael Sars, after having made inquiries by radio at van H.'s address in Holland, continued its search for the Latham in other places. Two days later a telegram from Holland informed the captain that van H. had been saved by a fishing smack a few days previously.

About two weeks later, in a hotel in the town of Tromsø, in northern Norway, the captain happened upon a sunburnt, strong young man in somewhat worn clothes, sitting at a desk and writing to Holland. Here then at last was our modern Robinson Crusoe, Count van H.!

On seeing his own letter of distress, which the captain showed him, van H. was all gratitude for the trouble taken for his sake, and most willingly related his extraordinary adventures.

As stated in his letter, van H. had by mistake been put ashore from a fishing smack on the west coast of Hope Island, instead of on the South Cape of Spitzbergen. He very soon discovered it to be a difficult task, indeed, to climb the precipitous coastline. It took him two days to climb a couple of hundred meters, and when within a few meters of the top he lost his bag with nearly all his provisions, his tent and his weapons. He had only a little food, some watches, a kodak, a knife and a stick left. The bag with all of its precious contents fell headlong into the sea.

He reached the top. And now he saw what he had suspected. This was not the South Cape, but only a small island. The little food he had was soon consumed, so he made a bow and arrow, and managed to get some of the sea birds for food. Once he saw a polar bear and with great courage set out to hunt it! "But, fortunately for me, the bear disappeared in the fog," he said with a smile, "because I am sure the bear would very soon have turned and hunted me, which was not just what I wanted."

The time passed very slowly. He lost all sense of reckoning the days. Many times each day he climbed the hills to scan the horizon for vessels. Twice he saw fishing smacks approaching the island and believed himself saved, but both times he was disappointed. And yet he kept his courage up, because he knew that some higher Power must be guarding him.

Suddenly one day to his very great joy he saw a smack at anchor in a bay. A little boat with some men, who had been ashore, was pulling off for the ship. He rushed along the beach shouting at the top of his voice, but the men were too far off to hear him. The smack weighed anchor and soon was out of sight. On the beach stood a lonely, bitterly disappointed man.

Then it happened—perhaps the strangest experience of all his strange adventures. Several long, weary days had passed, when one morning, about four weeks after his landing, as he was sitting on a log of wood looking down at his worn boots, he fancied he heard something. On looking up suddenly he saw a man in front of him a few yards off. The vision was so unexpected, so sudden, that he was terrified. But he soon recovered, and it was indeed an actual Norwegian trapper, who was as astonished as van H. to stand suddenly face to face with a human being on this solitary arctic island.

"And now I think you have had enough of adventures and arctic life and will return to your dear Holland as soon as possible," said the Captain to van H.

"Oh, no, sir. You see, you see, has, or ought to have, an abundance of energy and therefore must use it in the way he thinks best. I am writing a book on some arctic topics, and in order to write it as well as possible I shall go back to Spitzbergen to live in the surroundings I am writing of."

Indeed a twentieth century Robinson Crusoe who refused to give in. O. J. W.

## From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

THE Fascist Chamber of Deputies is, perhaps, the dumbest Parliament that now exists in the world. It is perhaps, the only Parliament where bills or other measures proposed by the Government in power are simply discussed and not debated. Nor can it be otherwise, since there is no official Opposition and virtually everyone of the 400 deputies is a devoted supporter of Benito Mussolini and his régime. The dominating figure in the Chamber of Deputies is, of course, that of the Prime Minister. His seat is, right in the middle of the government bench, on a slightly elevated platform. On occasions a magnificent bunch of red roses is placed on his desk by the Speaker of the House. He hardly ever misses a sitting. As he enters the House the deputies rise to their feet and cheer him loudly; he is similarly cheered when he leaves the House at the end of the session. With the exception of the Speaker, he is, perhaps, the only person in the Chamber who follows with constant attention the speeches made by the various deputies, and he frequently interrupts the orator with witty remarks. There are some rare occasions when even the Fascist Chamber seems to return to the best traditions of the Italian Parliament. This occurs when the Duce intervenes in some "debate," winding up the discussion with an important statement. Benito Mussolini is a first class orator and debater, amazingly clear, and possesses a sense of humor rarely to be found in Italian politicians. Except when he makes a statement on foreign policy, he never reads his speeches, but delivers them in an impassioned way, always arousing the wildest enthusiasm.

Further notable discoveries have been made at Herculeum during the last few weeks, of houses and statuary of considerable importance. One of the biggest and most beautiful houses brought to light is that of the "Tramezzo Carbonizzato," or of the "Charred Partition," so called because its spacious atrium or hall is separated from the Tablinum by a charred partition. This partition has been entirely reconstructed and duly inclosed in a glass case, with its bronze ornaments perfectly intact. In this house two small bedrooms have been unearthed. One of them is adorned with a fine geometrical mosaic pavement and a marble table with its sustaining column, against which a statue of Paris is leaning. In a corner of the second bedroom the charred remains of a big wooden chest of drawers and the complete frames of a bed have been found. Here several artistic statues have been discovered. Not far away another small house of sixteen rooms in two floors has been brought to light. On the upper floor two small bedrooms have frescoed ceilings in a good state of preservation. Here several objects, including two marble tables, bed frames, seven bronze statuettes, pincers, small bronze amphoras, dice and necklaces were found. All these objects are in a far better condition than the other similar objects discovered at Pompeii; at the latter place most objects have been found to have been greatly damaged owing to the penetration of water into the ashes.

The Duke of Abruzzi, cousin of the King of Italy, has returned to Italy from his expedition in Abyssinia. The object of the expedition was twofold—to trace the sources of the Webi Shebeli (Leopard River), and to study on the spot the means of avoiding the dearth of its waters, which seriously hampers cotton cultivation. Both objects have been fully attained, and the Duke has made a full hydrographical and topographical survey of large tracts of territory in Abyssinia which had hitherto been marked with great precision on maps. The Duke has traced the course of the Webi Shebeli from its many sources to its outlet in Italian Somaliland. Having ascertained the causes of the dispersion of the river's waters, the Italian Government will now request Abyssinia to construct dams and embankments, which would preserve the necessary quantity of water needed for cotton cultivation. The Duke has brought to Italy interesting specimens of fauna and flora from the explored regions.

Instruction in the elements of corporative government is henceforth to become obligatory in the Italian state secondary schools, says an official circular recently issued by the Italian Minister of Education and published in the bulletin of the Department of Public Instruction. Teachers are allowed freedom to work out their programs in their own way, and as yet no definite syllabus has been proposed. In the "liceo," or higher schools, as well as in the training institutions for teachers, more attention is to be given to the historical side of the question, while in the technical institutes its economic and legislative aspects

will be emphasized. As the circular points out, it is particularly important that the intention of Benito Mussolini should be realized, namely, that the new generation of Italy should be brought up with a clear and precise understanding of the main problems of national and social life, and their solution in the laws, methods and systems of Fascist Italy.

The podestà of Venice, Count Orsi, has announced that the municipality of Venice will purchase the house where Carlo Goldoni, one of Italy's greatest playwrights, was born, and preserve it as a national monument. The house is situated at the corner of Ca' Centanni, in the district of San Tomà, and is in urgent need of restoration. About twenty years ago a number of prominent Venetian artists bought Goldoni's house for the purpose of turning it into a museum of the Seventeenth Century Italian Theater, but as large sums were required for its restoration and reconstruction the plan was abandoned. Eight families have been living in the house of Goldoni, but they have now received orders to leave it, as the palace is unsafe for habitation in its present state. After restoration, the house of Goldoni will be furnished with eighteenth-century furniture, and Count Orsi hopes to be able to collect a large number of documents and relics relating to Goldoni's times, which was one of the most interesting periods of Venetian history.

A new monthly review, under the title of Anti-Europa, with the sub-title, A Review of Action and Polemic of Fascist Revolutionary Youth, has just been published in Rome. The review is printed in two languages, Italian and French, and its first number has attracted considerable attention in the foreign circles of the capital. In the opening article the editor of Anti-Europa claims that Rome and not Paris holds today the leadership of Latin thought. A new Europe, he states, was born on Oct. 28, 1922, the date of the Fascist Revolution, and Paris today is opposed by two formidable forms of civilization and thought embodied in the names Rome and Moscow. The object of Anti-Europa is "to oppose the principle of French youth that Paris is the center of Latin thought around which the new Europe ought to be formed, in favor of the Italian principle, which is that Europe can only save herself if she is illuminated by the spirit of Rome."

This aim is supported by the following reasoning: "Italy possesses a leader enjoying immense moral authority, possesses Fascism and possesses the idea of ancient Italy. The resurrection and unity of Europe ought to proceed from Rome."

A new way to entertain tourists during long motor rides has been found by one of the Italian tourist agencies, the Compagnia Italiana del Turismo. No one will deny that the scenery of mountains, plains and valleys is interesting and beautiful, but it must be admitted that after some hours' drive one gets tired of admiring almost the same view extending itself for miles and miles. To break the monotony of the journey the Compagnia del Turismo has installed in many of its large tourist motorcars powerful radio apparatus. Several experiments have been made along the Italian Riviera and through the Aosta valley and all have proved successful.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judgment of their suitability, and this brief itself or the article to which it refers will not be published without the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Working for War or for Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With the recent (and continuous) dramatization of war at Chesapeake Bay and the air battles in the middle West, the thought of war is kept alive in the United States. The papers in reporting these events played up the fact that the country "will have been afflicted with a destruction such as this country has never before witnessed."

If the efforts put into the destructive picturing of war were put into constructive dramatization and work for peace, the problem would be farther on its way toward solution. No worker or thinker who is trying to achieve one thing works along another, or opposite lines. An artist who wishes to bring out beauty does not constantly dwell with, or paint, ugliness. So with war and peace. If we as a nation, and all nations are to work for peace, let us not put our efforts and "creative imagination" into the machinery and dramatization of war.

Only in this way, and through active work for it, can peace be achieved and maintained. AMY BOKSER, New York, N. Y.